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MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION OPENS, KULIKOV SPEAKS

AU181813 Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 18 (BTA) -- The regular session of the Military Council of the allied Armed Forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty opened here today. The session is attended by delegations of the Bulgarian People's Army, led by Col. Gen. Khristo Dobrev, of the Hungarian People's Army, led by Col. Gen. Istvan Olah, of the National People's Army of the Democratic Republic of Germany, led by Col. Gen. Fritz Streletz, of the Polish Army, led by Army General Eugeniusz Molczyk, of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Col. Gen. Marin Nicolescu, of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R., led by Army General Vladimir Govorov, of the Czechoslovak People's Army, led by Col Gen. Karel Rusov and of the allied Armed Forces' staff of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty headed by the chief of staff of the allied Armed Forces, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defence, is taking part in the work of the Military Council.

The session was opened by the commander-in-chief of the allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Viktor Kulikov. He spoke of the military and political situation in the world characterized by great complexity and inconsistency, because of the Washington administration's striving to weaken economically and isolate politically, to undermine the positions and to shake the solidarity of the socialist community countries. In this the administration is relying chiefly on military strength seeking to tip at all costs the currently existing military-strategic balance in the world in its own favour.

Under these circumstances, Marshal Viktor Kulikov went on to stress, the communist and workers' parties and the governments of the Warsaw Treaty member-states are taking the necessary steps to further increase the combat preparedness of the allied Armed Forces, to strengthen the unity, the solidarity and the defensive potential of the fraternal union of defence.

In his speech opening the session, Army General Dobri Dzhurov said that the international military and political conditions, sharply worsened as they were through the fault of imperialism, come to convince us that the organization of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is faced with the huge responsibility of defending the acquisitions of socialism, of peace and the security of our peoples, of defending the fate of the entire human civilization. He stressed in his opening speech that the historic mission of the defensive union of the countries of the fraternal socialist community is growing the more important and significant, the fiercer the imperialist attacks grow and the efforts of the reactionary circles in the United States and in the other NATO member-countries aimed at doing away with socialism as a social and political system, aimed at annihilating the revolutionary forces and movements in the modern world.

Further on Army General Dobri Dzhurov said that fully aware of their profoundly historic mission, the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union are working indefatigably for the averting of a thermonuclear war. The Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the initiatives they have proposed constitute a realistic programme for defusing the threat of war.

Our party and our state, the minister of national defence went on to say, attach exceptionally great attention to strengthening the ranks of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, he went on, stressed categorically and unambiguously: "We are doing and we shall continue to do everything to strengthen our political and defensive union...."

In conclusion Army General Dzhurov expressed conviction that the session will contribute to raising the combat might of the allied Armed Forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, to furthering and strengthening the fraternal friendship between our socialist countries, to the unity and the combat cooperation between our armies.

The session is proceeding in a business-like and creative atmosphere, in an atmosphere of unity and close cooperation.

DZHUROV, KULIKOV EXCHANGE DINNER TOASTS

AU191120 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 18 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Report on toasts proposed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, at dinner in Sofia on 17 October]

[Text] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, last night gave an official dinner at the central house of the Bulgarian People's Army in honor of the delegations of the allied armies who are in Bulgaria to attend a session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The following persons attended the dinner: Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department; Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff; Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; deputy ministers of national defense, generals, and officers.

Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; and the chiefs and members of the military delegations who have arrived in Bulgaria were also present.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and on his own behalf, Army General Dobri Dzhurov conveyed greetings to all representatives of the fraternal armies and cordially welcomed them. He emphasized that the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army have achieved further successes in their combat and political training and in raising their combat readiness. He also said that the Bulgarian Army is a strong link in the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The minister of national defense further pointed out that under the present complicated and tense international situation, close cohesion and comprehensive cooperation among the socialist countries is a decisive factor not only for their accelerated development but also for safeguarding the peace and security of our peoples.

In again welcoming those present, Army General Dobri Dzurov proposed a toast to our Marxist-Leninist parties, to their Central Committees and their general and first secretaries, to the friendship among our peoples and to the combat fraternity and unity of the allied armies.

In reply, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, expressed most cordial gratitude for the good wishes addressed to the Joint Armed Forces, to the Joint Command, and to the participants in the regular session of the Military Council. On behalf of all those present and on his own behalf Marshal Viktor Kulikov expressed gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and to the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the cordial welcome.

The Joint Command believes its task is to strengthen and develop the interaction and cooperation of allied armies in conformity with the instructions of our parties' Central Committees and with the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee, Marshal Viktor Kulikov further emphasized. He noted that the increasing military preparations on the part of imperialism require more intense work to comprehensively perfect the Joint Armed Forces and to increase their combat readiness with a view to their loyally serving the national and international interests of all countries of our combat alliance and all progressive people in the world so that they are capable of safeguarding a reliable defense to the peaceful labor of the fraternal peoples and, by coordinated collective efforts, of utterly defeating any aggressor.

In conclusion, Marshal Viktor Kulikov proposed a toast to the Marxist-Leninist parties -- the guiding and directing force of the countries of the socialist community -- and to further flourishing of the unbreakable friendship and brotherhood-in-arms among the peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

BRIEFS

CEMA TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE -- A conference opened in Varna yesterday dealing with coordination of future plans and with complex transportation problems of CEMA member-countries. Delegations from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, the PPR, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR, are participating in the conference. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Oct 84 p 2 AU]

CUSTOMS COOPERATION CONFERENCE -- Varna, Oct 12 (BTA) -- The 25th conference of the leaders of customs administrations of the socialist states, which was chaired by Mr Nikolay Nikolov, director general of customs and customs control of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, ended today. The delegates from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia surveyed their joint work over the concluded period and outlined trends for future cooperation. Attention was paid to speeding up and easing the economic, cultural and tourist exchanges. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 12 Oct 84 AU]

INTERNATIONAL LAW SYMPOSIUM -- Plovdiv, 9 Oct (RABOTNICHESKO DELO report) -- An international symposium opened in Plovdiv today on the subject "The Socialist Community and International Law." It is organized by the Bulgarian Association on International Law in cooperation with the Union of Scientific Workers in Bulgaria and the Union of Bulgarian Jurists. The symposium, which will continue through 11 October, is attended by international law experts among whom there are 12 scholars from fraternal, socialist countries. [Excerpts] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 84 p 2 AU]

36TH COUNCIL SESSION OF WFTU HELD IN SOFIA

Hoffmann Addresses Session

LD171020 Prague CTK in English 1534 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Sofia Oct 16 (CTK correspondent) -- The 36th session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) started here today, attended by some 200 delegates representing 90 member organizations from 82 countries.

Chairman of the European Commission Karel Hoffmann said that members of this commission agreed that the main task of trade unionists is to strengthen the struggle for peace and for a halt to the arms race, against unemployment and for more effective solidarity between trade unionists and all workers. The European Commission voiced support to the struggle of British miners for the right to work and the improvement of social conditions.

Cuban TU President Speaks

FL171507 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Roberto Veiga, vice president of the WFTU has stated that the workers and trade unions of Latin America and the Caribbean are capable of meeting the challenges facing them. They know how to unit, to fight, and to win.

Veiga, who is also president of the Central Confederation of Cuban Trade Unions, today gave a report to the 36th session of the WFTU General Council on the economic and social crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean, its repercussions among workers, and the historical efforts of the trade union movement in the region.

Ninety organizations from 82 countries are participating in the 36th session of the WFTU General Council. The meetings will conclude next [as received] Thursday.

Session Ends, Documents Adopted

AU181950 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMt 18 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 18 (BTA) -- The 36th session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which ended here today, adopted a number of documents.

Conviction is expressed in the resolution dedicated to the problems of peace and disarmament, that with staunch and immediate actions, the working people and all the peace-loving forces in the world must do their utmost to preserve peace on the planet.

"To Rally the Forces of the International Trade Union Movement, To Consolidate International Solidarity for Economic and Social Development" is how the resolution dedicated to the main topic of the session, namely "Some Aspects of the Economic Problems of the Developing Countries and the Role of Trade Unions", is entitled.

The General Council of the World Federation of the Trade Unions called upon the international trade union movement of workers to step up its activity in defence of women's struggle for equality, and peace, thus contributing to the decade of women as declared by the United Nations, reads the resolution in part.

A resolution on the forthcoming Year of Youth and the 12th Festival of Youth and Students for Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship, too, was adopted at the 36th session.

The World Federation of Trade Unions will take an active part in the actions of the international peaceloving public during the Week for Peace and Disarmament to be organized by the United Nations from October 24 through 31, reads the resolution adopted on the occasion.

A resolution of the World Federation of Trade Unions on the situation in Central America condemns the Reagan administration for posing a serious threat to peace and security in the region and to the whole world as well.

The World Federation of Trade Unions calls on Iran and Iraq to immediately halt hostilities and start peaceful negotiations on solving their conflicts, reads a separate resolution.

According to the W.F.T.U. Israel's Zionist and USA-backed aggressive policy towards the Arab peoples, too, poses a serious threat to peace in the world. A resolution on the situation in the Middle East points to the solidarity of the trade unions with the struggle of the Arab workers and peoples against imperialism.

Zhivkov Meets Participants

AU182009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] On 18 October Comrade Todor Zhivkov met with WFTU leaders and the leaders of the delegations for the 36th session of the WFTU General Council. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed thanks for the great honor and confidence of entrusting Bulgaria with organizing this great international trade union forum in Bulgaria and greeted the guests on its successful completion. Our first party and state leader spoke on some issues related to the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria and on some topical international issues.

On behalf of the WFTU, Sandor Gaspar, president, thanked Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the excellent organization of the session and the hospitality provided to the participants.

Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, took part in the meeting.

IADL CONGRESS CONTINUES DEBATES ON ANTONOV CASE

AU172111 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Athens, October 17 (BTA corr.) -- The Third Commission on Human Rights and the Rights of the Peoples of the International Association of the Democratic Lawyers (IADL) Congress continues its discussion of the fate of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov.

"I will speak only on the 'Antonov Case,'" the U.S. jurist Ms Doris Walker said. "This is a question of paramount importance for my country and for the lawyers concerned about the correct progress of the investigation.

The articles published in a number of U.S. newspapers were a ciassical example of CIA misinformation. This gives us the opportunity to expose and condemn the CIA methods against the socialist countries and mainly against the Soviet Union. This is a unique case which allows us to proof [as received] the harm which misinformation causes. The U.S. representtive proposed that a white book be published which will reveal the truth to world public.

In his speech the French jurist Mr. Christian Roulette, the author of the book "The Connection-Pope John Paul II-Antonov-Agca", said, among other things the following: "I am speaking on a problem acquiring new dimensions and great significance -- the Sergey Antonov case. There is something horrifying in the fact that the charges against him passed through the mass media... Why are the French lawyers keeping silent? Why are they shrinking from a problem which is of universal importance? There is an innocent Bulgarian who has been detained. There is a new important problem. Let us all be together side by side with our Bulgarian colleagues also in the following weeks in order to win the fight for Antonov, it has to be won -- Mr. Christian Roulette said by way of conclusion.

VASILEV LETTER TO ITALIAN PROSECUTOR PUBLISHED

AU170853 Sofia BTA in English 0806 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 17 (BTA) -- "Why do you strive to prove an injustice in the face of indisputable proofs pointing to the ungroundedness of Agca's testimony? Can it be true that your are seeking to share the dubious fame of the accusers and judges of Dreyfus in the beginning of this century? These are the opening words with which the Bulgarian citizen Zhelyu Vasilev, accused together with his fellow countrymen Antonov and Ayvazov of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II addresses Dr. Antonio Albano, deputy public prosecutor of the Republic of Italy. In an open letter, published in today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT, he strongly rejects the ungrounded charges.

The letter recalls the publication by journalist Claire Sterling in THE NEW YORK TIMES of parts of Mr Albano's report on the investigation. "What has happened", asks Mr Vasilev, "that this secrecy-wrapped report has gone into the hands of a journalist notorious for her provocational writings? Was it done with your knowledge and consent? This would have turned you into an active accomplice in the anti-Bulgarian campaign as launched by Mrs Sterling. Or was it snatched with aid from some of your numerous assistants? But this raises the question of why you have failed to trace him or them out and punish them accordingly. For the time being at least not a single person has been punished for the leakage of inquiry secrets -- a thing which kept happening throughout the investigation and, not please, the leakages were invariably prejudicial to us, the accused Bulgarians."

The author of the letter points out that in his wish to maintain the thesis of the so-called "Bulgarian connection", Mr Albano seems to have accepted even the lies, slanders and contradictions already proved as such in Agca's testimony as "proofs of his sincerity." And what is more because of the apparent legal ungroundedness of the accusations against the three Bulgarians, the prosector has embarked on a search for political motives to justify his demand for the initiation of proceedings.

"All this casts serious doubts over your objectivity and conscientiousness" stresses Mr Vasilev in his open letter.

He goes on to stress that the fact of Agca's giving an authentic description of Mr Vasilev's appearance and some details of his life has been taken to prove the authenticity of Agca's lies. It is being assumed that staying in isolation he would have had no way of learning the information in question. But "is it possible that you are not aware and that you have no knowledge of the fact that being in "complete isolation" in the prison of Ascoli Piceno, he has had contacts and what is more not occasional, but systematic, with outsiders, including representatives of the special agencies from which he might have obtained and as facts prove it he did obtain pictures, and descriptions of my appearance and instruction how to act?. asks Mr Vasilev. "Can it be true that you are not familiar with the statements of the former Minister Lagorio on this question?

Citing other facts as well pointing again to the ungroundedness of the accusations, the author of the letter draws attention to a curious contradiction. While the prosecutor seems merciless as far as the charges of complicity in the papal assassination attempt are concerned, doing his best for the Bulgarians to be tried and convicted, as far as the second charge for plotting to assassinate Lech Walesa is concerned, he seems unexplicably lenient. "On the one hand you take for granted the worlds of Agca about such a plot with my participation in it and recommend that he will not be tried for calumny, and on the other hand you do not propose for proceedings to be initiated against me under this charge -- Mr Vasilev points out. -- Why the inconsistency on your part, Mr Albano? If there had been a conspiracy and if I had been in it, I must be tried, and if there had been no conspiracy, the slander-inventor must be tried."

The author goes on to emphasize that this inconsistency as manifested by the prosecutor has by no means been prompted by humane considerations.

Apparently it is due to fears that "the collapse of the accusations of complicity in a plot to assassinate Lech Walesa will succeed in shedding more light on the qualities of the sole witness on whose testimony you have based all your accusations against me and the other Bulgarians of complicity in the papal assassination attempt."

The author of the letter points out that he has at his disposal many more facts proving his own innocence, but he will restrain from setting them forth in the letter, because it has become clear that Prosecutor Albano has no wish to consider them. "What is more I haven't yet decided how to act in case common sense fails to prevail and a date is set for the trial" writes Mr Zhelyu Vasilev in conclusion [sentence as received].

BONEV RECEIVES SOVIET PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU182045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Stanish Bonev has received Anatoliy Lukashov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee [title as heard]. Questions pertaining to coordinating the national plans for the period 1986-1990 in the area of the chemical industry were discussed.

RSFSR DELEGATION FOR FRIENDSHIP DAYS DEPARTS

AU181950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Yevgeniy Chekharin deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which visited Bulgaria for the Days of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, dedicated to the RSFSR, departed from Bulgaria.

EDITORIAL DEFENDS SOVIET COUNTERMEASURES

AU181319 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Balance of Forces Is a Prerequisite of Peace"]

[Text] The actions of the incumbent U.S. Administration suggest that the militarist circles of the United States increasingly indulge in the hazardous illusion that it is possible to achieve military supremacy over the socialist countries, to unleash a nuclear war with impunity, and to be victorious in this war. At a meeting of the NATO ministers of defense in the Italian town of Stresa last week, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger quite openly expressed his pleasure over the fact that the deployment "schedule" of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe has been adhered to and that these first-strike weapons are now zeroed in on targets in the socialist countries.

It is known that the United States is accelerating the deployment of new nuclear weapons at other locations in the world; that, concurrently with the deployment of cruise missiles in Western Europe, it is deploying long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and, since the middle of the year, on warships and submarines. It attempts to encircle the socialist countries from all directions, even from outer space, with a network of military bases and all types of weapons. Owing to its scale, this escalated armament poses a growing threat to the Soviet Union and the other countries of the soclialist community. In the face of this extremely grave situation, the Soviet Union and its allies could not stand passively by and watch.

As recently announced by the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Soviet Union has taken steps to deploy long-rang cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines. It also reported the successful testing of land-based long-range cruise missiles. Even prior to this announcement, some well-known countermeasures were adopted, including those enhancing the defense capability of the CSSR, the GDR, and the whole community.

The countries of the Warsaw Pact have repeatedly warned that they will be compelled to adopt countermeasures in response to any disturbance in the military-strategic parity and to the growing threat to their security. These measures should also serve as a lesson to the planners of a first strike that the socialist countries have at their disposal a sufficient scientific-technical, industrial, and military potential to give an adequate reply to every threat and to fully ensure their security. The history of the American nuclear bomb demonstrated with sufficient eloquence that the United States and its allies cannot count on any monopoly on weapons. Every new offensive weapon inevitably finds its counterweapon.

In the interest of their defense, the socialist countries must be prepared for every contingency. "We are not in the role of someone who is getting ready to commit a theft, but in the role of the one who puts a lock on his door as a safeguard against the thief," the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session last November succinctly noted. "An old proverb says: When wolves appear near the fold, a good shepherd must be a good, strong guard."

Among Washington's new aggressive steps is the preparation for militarizing outer space, for which President Reagan has already issued specific instructions.

The incumbent American Administration is even trying to present its policy of again and again setting the spiral of nuclear and conventional armament into motion, its devising of ever new "generations" of nuclear weapons, and its expanding of the battlefield all the way up to the stars -- if matters go according to Reagan's will -- as "the will of providence" and "statesmanlike wisdom" because, supposedly, escalating armament is nothing else but "restoring America's strength and prestige."

It is being remembered that the United States has wrecked, and refuses to renew, for example, the tripartite talks between the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain on a complete and general ban on testing nuclear weapons, that it has refused to ratify the Soviet-American SALT II agreement on limiting strategic weapons; and that, by deploying "first-strike" missiles, it has thwarted the Geneva talks on both intermediate-range and strategic nuclear weapons. By means of maneuvering and verbal juggling, the United States also seeks to avoid talks on other numerous proposals aimed at halting the arms race and averting the threat of a nuclear war:

-- It said "No!" to the proposed treaty between the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-states on mutually renouncing the use of force and maintaining peaceful relations.

-- It said "No!" to the Soviet proposal to freeze nuclear weapons.

-- It said "No!" to the example of the Soviet Union that declared a moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons into outer space.

-- It said "No!" to the proposal that it adopt a commitment similar to that of the Soviet Union that unilaterally declared it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

-- It said "No!" to the proposal for freezing and reducing military budgets.

-- It said "No!" to an agreement on banning chemical weapons; and so forth.

A few days ago, from the tribune of the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union called on the U.S. Administration to refrain from actions that would turn outer space into a sphere of military confrontation and to begin talks aimed at reaching an agreement. The Soviet Union continues to be in favor of these talks starting as early as possible. A positive answer from Washington, free of preliminary conditions, has still not been heard.

At the Stockholm conference, the socialist countries have put forward a number of proposals for measures enhancing confidence in the military sphere. Even there, however, the United States and its NATO allies, have assumed an obstructionist attitude toward them. Similar is the situation in Vienna where talks have been under way for many years on ways to mutually reduce armed forces and arms in central Europe. The talks stagnate and get bogged down in idle discussions.

Meanwhile, in the maelstrom of pre-election demagogy, a rhetorical contest about "peace through strength" is in full swing in the United States. The U.S. militarist circles, whose spokesman President Reagan has undoubtedly become, are thus proving themselves guilty of having as their idol a policy "from the position of strength," a policy of diktat and world domination.

Some Western commentators now feign surprise over the Warsaw Pact measures and voice "concern" that the NATO nuclear potential might be neutralized in the event of a conflict. They want to make the world believe that there is a danger of a Soviet attack in this! However, the precise aim of the measures is to neutralize the most recent American nuclear potential that would upset the military-strategic equilibrium. The response of the socialist countries to the threat they are being exposed to is an adequate and balanced one; it provides a guarantee that the NATO militarists will not succumb to the temptation to manifest their criminal designs.

The words of Lenin continue to be relevant today: "We have declared more than once that we strive for peace, that we need peace.... However, we will not allow anyone to strangle us to death in the name of peace."

HAVLIN, DELEGATION VISIT FRENCH-CSSR SOCIETY

LD182004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] France -- the CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Josef Havlin, member of the Secretariat and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is in France at the invitation of the PCF Central Committee, today visited the Paris headquarters of the France-Czechoslovak Society. In a cordial conversation with Robert Gerber, secretary general of the society, and its deputy chairmen, the delegation acquainted itself with the activities of the France-Czechoslovakia Society, which informs the French public about life in the CSSR, organizes cultural actions with the participation of our artists, and arranges excursions to the CSSR.

KEMPNY, DELEGATION MEET FRG'S EGON BAHR

LD181919 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Czech National Council, who heads the delegation of the Czech National Council, today in Bonn met with leading representatives of the SPD.

He exchanged opinions with Egon Bahr member of the inner SED Presidium. on the current questions of the security situation in Europe after the deployment of new American attacking nuclear missiles in Western Europe. With Petr Volevec. federal negotiator of the party, he discussed concrete aspects of contacts between the CPCZ and the SPD. At the same time both representatives assured themselves of the bilateral interest in continuing to develop these contacts for mutual benefit.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS, ASSESSES SCIENTIFIC TIES

AU181238 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 84 p 2

[CTK/RUDE PRAVO report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] The participants in the 26th session of the CSSR-PRC Commission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which began in Prague on 15 October, will discuss the orientation of the scientific-technological cooperation for 1985 and assess the possibilities of further CSSR-PRC cooperation in science and technology. The delegations are headed by Zdenek Smely, deputy chairman of the state Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Promotion, and by Wang Wenzhe, Chinese deputy minister of light industry.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

LD161809 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today in Prague received a delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic PPF led by Imre Pozsgay, PPF secretary general and member of the MSZMP Central Committee. They discussed the experiences of the fraternal parties in the activity of the CSSR National Front, and of the Hungarian People's Republic PPF in implementing conclusions of the latest congresses of both parties.

ROHLICEK RECEIVES INDONESIAN MINISTER

LD181729 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Prague Oct 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Indonesian Minister-Coordinator for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Ali Wardhana opened talks on economic relations between the two countries here today.

They noted that further intensification of economic relations between the two countries is beneficial to their economies.

They dealt with the possibilities of expanding mutually advantageous cooperation in a number of economic branches, particularly selected spheres of engineering. Development of mutual cooperation will be reflected in an increase in mutual goods exchange next year.

Rudolf Rohlicek and Ali Wardhana stressed in their talks that the development of all-round relations, including economic contacts, between countries having different social systems significantly helps promote understanding among nations and serves the ideas of the preservation of peace and averting of nuclear catastrophe.

The visit of the Indonesian minister, who arrived here today, is part of his tour of four European socialist countries -- the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. It is a visit on the highest level from Indonesia to socialist countries since 1965.

Czechoslavak-Indonesian relations are developing in the spirit of the principles of peaceful cooperation. Czechoslovakia is interested primarily in the promotion of economic contacts with Indonesia, which create preconditions for intensification of cooperation also in other spheres.

Diplomatic relations between the two states were established in 1955. Trade relations have been developing on the basis of a 1975 trade agreement. Czechoslovakia exports to Indonesia mainly textile and leather products, printing machines and machine tools, ball bearings, parts of automobiles and office utensils. Indonesia supplies to Czechoslovakia caoutchouc, tin, hides, spices and reed.

In the 1950's and early 1960's Czechoslovak experts helped build some enterprises in Indonesia -- rubber and cement works, enamel plants and sugar mills.

JAKES RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP OFFICIAL

LD182003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today Carlos Costa, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the PCP Central Committee. In a friendly discussion which was marked by mutual understanding, they assessed the issues of further cooperation of the two fraternal Communist Parties.

PCP Delegation Departs

LD182006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The study delegation of the PCP, headed by Carlos Costa, member of Political Commission and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party, left the CSSR today. Seeing the Portuguese guests off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARDS TO STROUGAL ON BIRTHDAY

LD182023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, handed over in Prague today, in the presence of the members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretaries and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretaries and members of the CPCZ Secretariat, and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Committee, the highest Czechoslovak state awards to Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, on the occasion of his 60th birthday for many years of selfless work for the CPCZ and the socialist society.

Comrade Gustav Husak cordially congratulated Comrade Strougal on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and himself. He said that since the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, Comrade Strougal has been working selflessly in the ranks of the CPCZ. He has been successfully carrying our party offices from the primary organization up to the Central Committee. He has been given also a number of high state offices. His many years of statesman, political, and public life was devoted to the implementation of the aims of the Communist Party, of the interests of the Czechoslovak peoples, all-round development of our socialist society, and deepening friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Comrade Husak highly praised the work of Comrade Strougal in particular in the last 15 years when as a member of the party Central Committee Presidium and federal premier he played a significant part in overcoming the crisis-ridden era, consolidating our country politically and economically, strengthening our socialist system, and successfully building the advanced socialist society.

Comrade Husak also thanked Comrade Strougal for his significant contribution to the creation and implementation of the CPCZ policy and for the collective work of CPCZ leadership.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to stress that in the office of the federal premier which Comrade Lubomir Strougal has been carrying out since 1970, he has contributed greatly to actively solving economic, social, and cultural development tasks in our society, improving management methods and forms, advancing the nations and nationalities in our state, and strengthening their fraternal unity. No less important is the contribution of Comrade Strougal to implementing the Czechoslovak peace policy, strengthening the alliance with the fraternal socialist countries, reinforcing the CSSR's international position and authority.

As the expression of appreciation of merits of Comrade Lubomir Strougal and his many years of selfless work for the CPCZ and the socialist society, he was bestowed -- on the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium -- on his 60th birthday the honorary title Hero of Socialist Labor with the right to wear a golden star of the Hero of the Socialist Labor and the Order of Klement Gottwald for building the socialist homeland.

At the close, along with congratulations on the bestowment of the highest awards, Comrade Gustav Husak wished Comrade Lubomir Strougal new achievements in work, good health, and happiness in personal life.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal in his reply expressed a deep gratitude to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and personally to Comrade Gustav Husak for the high appreciation of his work by the bestowment of the highest state awards. He assured Comrade Husak and all present, that in the responsible party and state office he would continue in his main task to do everything that is in his power for the fulfillment of the CPCZ program in the building of the advanced socialist society, for welfare of the Czechoslovak peoples, and for deepening friendship, cooperation and alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium gave a festive lunch in honor of Comrade Lubomir Strougal, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

HONECKER CONTINUES ACTIVITIES IN FINLAND

Honecker at Parliament Meeting

LD171816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 17 Oct (ADN) -- At the start of the 2d day of his visit to Finland, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today paid a visit to the Finnish parliament. During the friendly meeting of the GDR head of state, representatives of the Finnish parliament, and the chairmen of the parliamentary parties, the parliament Speaker Erkki Pystynen and Erich Honecker made speeches.

In a short address, Erkki Pystynen on behalf of the Diet warmly welcomed the GDR head of state and those accompanying him to the parliament building. It is great honor that during his state visit Erich Honecker is also visiting this highest legislative body, the Eduskunta. "We note with satisfaction," he said, "that you have come to Finland to develop even further the extremely multifarious relations between our two countries." The Finnish parliament is proud that relations with the People's Chamber, the GDR parliament, already have a long and fruitful tradition.

In his reply, Erich Honecker said that it was great pleasure for him to be a guest in this venerable high house. There have been good relations between the parliaments of the Republic of Finland and the GDR for over 2 and 1/2 decades. They extend to both the regular exchange of official delegations and to contacts among the various committees and parliamentary parties. This cooperation has never been restricted only to the bilateral framework, but has also borne fruit within the framework of the IPU.

The two parliaments share the striving to safeguard peace and toward arms limitation and disarmament. "I still remember very well the appeal of 185 members of your high house to the parliamentarians of the member-countries of the CSCE," Erich Honecker said. In it the deputies swore to do everything possible so that new nuclear weapons would not be deployed in Europe and that specific disarmament measures could be achieved that guaranteed the security of all states. This was also the unchanged stance of the GDR and the members of its People's Chamber.

The new round of the arms race, introduced by the deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe and the serious threat it presently entails to peace and security on our continent, makes all efforts for arms limitation and disarmament considerably more difficult and places a serious strain on East-West relations. The GDR and its allies have in good time, and repeatedly, warned of the danger of deployment of these weapons of destruction, Erich Honecker said. In the interests of maintaining the military balance and as a result of the deployment, the socialist states have been forced to take appropriate countermeasures.

It remains our firm conviction, Erich Honecker stressed, that more weapons do not create greater security. The GDR, therefore, is firmly in favor of eliminating all these missiles, taking specific steps to limit arms, above all nuclear arms, and finally achieve effective disarmament. In the year since the start of deployment in Western Europe, the GDR has repeatedly made it clear that the dismantling of these weapons and a return to the predeployment situation would clear the way for a reversal of the countermeasures and the start of negotiations.

It is evident that negotiations would only have a purpose if they are not misused as a smokescreen for arms buildup but are conducted honestly and fairly, that is to say, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Now more than ever it is a matter of seeking all possibilities of political dialogue with the forces that are seriously interested in improving the world situation. It is better to negotiate 10 times rather that shoot once. The world must not become a nuclear hell.

Erich Honecker stressed that this is also a concern of the People's Chamber, and it is in this spirit that the highest people's representative body of the GDR arranges its manifold international contacts. In so doing, it knows that it is in agreement with the parliamentarians of many countries, including the parliamentarians of Finland. It is the serious responsibility especially of the highest representative bodies of the people to secure a peaceful life for mankind. May the close contacts between the parliaments of our countries and their deputies also continue to make a valuable contribution in this regard, Erich Honecker said in conclusion.

Parliament Speaker Erkki Pystynen, together with General Secretary Erkki Ketola, warmly welcomed the guests at the entrance hall.

Honors Memory of Paasikivi

AU181502 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 84 p 4

[Excerpt] Helsinki -- On Tuesday afternoon Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, layed a wreath to honor the memory of the outstanding statesman Juho Kusti Paasikivi, who made great achievements for his country and the strengthening of European security as president of the Republic of Finland from 1946 to 1956. The GDR representative honored the successful work of one of the most renowned representatives of bourgeois realpolitik of his time, who on the basis of the democratic alliance of the Center Party, the Communist and the Social Democratic Party, brought about a fundamental change in Finnish-Soviet relations and thus became the founder of Finland's present day foreign political course.

On his arrival at the entrance of the Helsinki Hietaniemi Cemetery, where numerous prominent figures from Finnish history have their resting place, Erich Honecker was welcomed by Lieutenant Colonel Martti Vuori, acting head of the Helsinki garrison of the Finnish Defense Forces, and by Lieutenant Colonel Heikki Ahlqvist, head of the guards battalion.

Honecker Visits Glass Museum

LD182348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Helsinki, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and his entourage visited the Finnish state glass museum in Riihimaeki this afternoon.

Honecker Comments on FRG Visit

LD181816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Renko, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Council and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, went elk hunting on Thursday.

In brilliant sunshine the first beat began this morning in the southern Finnish hunting area of Renko, in Haeme Province. The two heads of state were among the first huntsmen of this season that began on 15 October.

When the company gathered round a fire lit in a clearing at lunchtime, Erich Honecker wore a spruce twig, the sign of a successful huntsman on his red hunting cap. President Koivisto told the many journalists from home and abroad who gathered: We have seen and experienced a lot. It was a successful hunt. The chairman of the Council of State shot a royal elk of 450 kgs through the shoulder of the heart according to the rules of the hunt.

Leo Jouhnki, chairman of the Thomesto AG trading company, which is strongly engaged in East-West trade, commented on Erich Honecker's success saying: As the host, I could not be happier. Forestry Counsellor Mrs Kata Jouhnki presented the guest with the golden badge of the local hunting group. This is customary here, she said. This badge is awarded to those who have shot an elk. There was more applause for Erich Honecker's companion of honor, Minister Sakari Lehto, who shot a white-tailed deer. Erich Honecker exprssed his sincere thanks. Addressing journalists he said: After our negotiations in Helsinki, we have been able to relax here wonderfully; Finland has marvelous forests, and that elk made everything just perfect. Now its back to work.

Alluding to a change in position of the two statesmen during the hunt, Erich Honecker said: We not only understand each other well while hunting, but also when discussing political problems. There is great agreement between us. The most important question for us today is the preservation of peace, averting a nuclear inferno, so that mankind may survive.

All important questions were discussed extensively in Helsinki, Erich Honecker continued. The foreign minister and foreign trade ministers conducted talks. The talks proceeded extremely well. Trade turnover between the two countries already amounts to 1.2 billion markkas per year. Growth rates of up to 15 percent and more are planned for the next 4 years.

Meanwhile Mrs Jouhnki provided the huntsmen with warm soup that was gratefully accepted by all. In this, too, the presidents are at one, Mrs Jouhnki noted with satisfaction.

One Finnish lady journalist asked Erich Honecker during this break: You remarked in Helsinki that it is better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once. She then added mischieviously, but now you have shot after all. Erich Honecker laughed and said, that is quite, quite different. The hunt is part of looking after game. It protects nature and thus benefits man.

Asked by a journalist from the FRG whether after Erich Honecker's postponed visit to the FRG the preconditions were now better or worse, the Council of State chairman replied: Of course, there can be no talk of a postponement, since a final date had not been fixed. Whether the preconditions improve depends on the overall development of the international situation. Obviously the smaller countries cannot unhitch themselves from the big countries. I should like to state that the Soviet Union has the serious intention to conduct negotiations to achieve results. To this end we worked out proposals contained in the Prague Declaration of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact states. Likewise, we make proposals in our declaration of the representatives of socialist countries at highest levels in Moscow. These include for instance such important questions as the renunication of the first use of nuclear weapons.

This renunciation has already been unilaterally accepted by the Soviet Union. These also include the question of concluding a treaty between the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations, as well as a stop to all the preparations for conducting a chemical war, to mention just a few of the questions.

Erich Honecker continued, today I have been told by the president of the Finnish Republic that Konstantin Chernenko has made a statement that it is important to achieve progress on at least one question. This has been the GDR's view for a long time. Hence what is needed is accommodation by the other side, the NATO states, especially the United States. Election speeches are no longer enough, deeds are needed. Negotiations must be conducted with the serious intention of wanting results. Seen from this angle we believe that in the interest of mankind the small- and medium-sized states can help achieve results.

Erich Honecker was then asked whether missile deployment in the GDR would end if the deployment were stopped in West Europe. Most definitely, Erich Honecker said. We even believe that if the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles were to be rescinded then we would immediately rescind the deployment of longer-range missile complexes carried out on the GDR territory; for these missile complexes cover, as is known, the deployment areas of Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Asked about the GDR attitude in relation to a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, Erich Honecker said: We are a neighboring state of the Finnish Republic. The Baltic must become a sea of peace, and that has always been our view. We support all efforts for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and I believe there is a good chance for this.

The hunting horns signaled that it was time to set off; the journalists expressed their thanks for the open talk. The statesmen returned to the hunting lodge.

Honecker Meets Prime Minister

LD182155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SSDP].

In an open, cordial atmosphere the two sides conducted their exchange of views on current questions of the international situation and the two parties' policies. They affirmed their common view that the fruitful cooperation between the SED and SSDP is of great benefit both for the development and further deepening of relations between the GDR and Finland and for the promotion of understanding between communists and social democrats on important questions of safeguarding peace.

Erich Honecker and Kalevi Sorsa agreed that in view of the dangerous sharpening of the international situation the prevention of a nuclear inferno is today the most important task of responsible politics. The deepening and expansion of the dialogue between communist, social democratic, and socialist parties, joint and parallel efforts, were of special importance to bring about a change toward improving the international situation and securing a peaceful future for the peoples of Europe and the whole world. The objective now, it was emphasized, is to create the preconditions for serious negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and to prevent the militarization of space.

Erich Honecker explained the peace program of the socialist community of states and the manifold activities of the GDR for its implementation. He emphasized that the GDR gave her full support to the latest proposals of the Soviet Union, as voiced by Konstantin Chernenko in THE WASHINGTON POST. Positive negotiation results are possible only when the principle of equality and mutual security is recognized and attempts at military hegemony are renounced. Therefore, the reestablishment of the situation prior to deployment of American first-strike missiles is a key question, he stressed.

Kalevi Sorsa explained the concern of the Socialist International for safeguarding peace and expressed appreciation for the rapid and constructive reply that the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council had given to the Socialist International appeal. Erich Honecker noted that both the SED and the GDR supported all proposals and measures that promoted peace conditions in Europe so that cooperation between states could develop for the benefit of the peoples. He paid tribute to the efforts for peace and disarmament of the SSDP and Kalevi Sorsa personally.

The two sides concurred in noting that a quantitative and qualitative freeze of nuclear arms arsenals, renunciation by all nuclear powers of the first use of nuclear weapons -- binding in international terms -- renunciation of the use of military force, and creation of nuclear-free zones and corridors in various parts of Europe would stop the arms race, considerably increase the level of confidence between the states, and substantially reduce international tension.

Erich Honecker expressed his great satisfaction that in the talks with the leading representatives of Finland once again the great agreement on vital questions of the present day had been affirmed. This was also, he said, an expression of the fruitful development of relations between the GDR and Finland.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council invited Kalevi Sorsa to visit the GDR soon. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Honecker, Koivisto Toasts

LD182201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and Dr Mauno Koivisto, heads of state of the GDR and Finland, in Helsinki this evening once again called for effective measures for strengthening peace, arms limitation and disarmament, and consolidating international security and cooperation between states. They spoke at a banquet given by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State in honor of the president of the Republic of Finland and his wife, Tellervo Koivisto, at the Kalastajatorppa Restaurant. Guests were parliament President Erkki Pystynen, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, and other representatives of Finland as well as the personages in Erich Honecker's entourage.

In his toast Erich Honecker extended a cordial welcome to his guests. He said:

So far my stay in your beautiful country has conveyed to me numerous interesting and pleasant impressions, among which are, not in least, all the hospitality and friendly openness shown to us. We have felt openness, respect, and constructive spirit, in short -- good-neighborliness.

The relations between the GDR and the Republic of Finland are characterized by mutual trust and true partnership and can look back on a long tradition.

Such qualities would be desirable in relations between East and West generally. But unfortunately the true facts speak a different language.

Extremely worrying are the activities of those who in their efforts to gain military superiority announce nuclear first-strike concepts, develop constantly new mass destruction weapons, and even proclaim "star wars." It is not surprising that increased attacks on the European postwar period and the blocking of international negotiations go hand in hand with this.

If even worse is to be prevented, if international relations are to be made predictable again, then active involvement of all states for safeguarding the first human right, the right to live in peace, is required in this serious situation.

Sympathy and appreciation are felt in our country for Finland's policy, which aims at lasting safeguarding of peace and continuing detente. We pay great attention to the steps and initiatives undertaken by Finland in this spirit.

The proposal made by President Kekkonen in 1963 to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and Finland's persistent work to lead this burning problem to a solution, have been greatly noted also in our country, especially in the present situation. Through the creation of such a zone in northern Europe an important service would be rendered not only to the interests of the peoples in that region, but it would also exert a positive effect on the security in all of Europe.

The same can be said about the Swedish proposal for establishing a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons at the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. As you know, the GDR has declared its willingness to make its whole territory available for this. We maintain this willingness.

Finland has earned lasting merits for that development, which, linked to the name of its capital, is often also called the Helsinki process. This process of detente has yielded positive matters not only for our continent. To preserve and increase that which has been achieved corresponds to the fundamental concern of all the peoples.

To this the GDR has always contributed as much as possible and will continue to do so. We are guided by the conviction, shared by Finland, that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and dialogue. The recognition is growing worldwide that not the arms race but disarmament, not confrontation but understanding and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual security, are the maxims for whose realization it pays to work wholeheartedly. In this spirit we also welcome the proposals by Konstantin Chernenko, published in THE WASHINGTON POST, which aim at relaxing the international situation. Today's tense situation is not irreversible. Our two states act, likewise, according to this conviction. Peace and peaceful coexistence are basis characteristics that determine their whole appearance in the international arena.

Forty years ago, with the concluding of the truce and the new alignment of Finnish foreign policy, a new chapter opened in Finnish history. The Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, which testifies to a sense of reality, has earned your country great international respect. It is appreciated by us as a factor of stability and calm in northern Europe.

Recently our people celebrated the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. In these 35 years relations between the GDR and Finland have also successfully developed. A tight net of contacts was created. During meetings between the citizens of our two states the questions of peace are always at the center, without whose solution a happy future for all peoples is not possible. This was also characteristic for the talks that we conducted with you, which we continued today even in the forest and which we agreed to continue. May I once more invite your, Mr President, to be my guest in the GDR.

One important role in the relations between our two states and peoples is played by the friendship societies that have earned special merit for understanding. They contributed substantially to anchoring the ideas of fruitful cooperation deeply in the two peoples. In many ways they promote the knowledge about each other's partner state and its peoples, and promote that atmosphere of trust and friendship, which is so very characteristic for the relations between our states.

In this spirit, the last few days, I am certain, have triggered off new impulses.

Mauno Koivisto said in his toast:

May I thank you, Mr Chairman of the State Council, for the friendly words addressed to me and which, if I may interpret your words thus, have expressed your feelings toward the whole Finnish people.

Next year we will celebrate in Helsinki the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act. We hope that the anniversary of this important event in the political development of Europe will be celebrated duly among the member-states. You, Mr Chairman of the State Council, have also appended your signature to this Helsinki Final Act and tried personally to promote the achievement of the objectives laid down.

For the CSCE process to remain vital and to be continued is of the greatest possible importance for all the European peoples. I hope that Finland and the GDR, including your visit, will advance this process. The relations between our countries can serve the idea of detente as a good example, for they express the desire of two states with different social orders to shape their relations free from external pressure.

As I already said at the start of your state visit, the international situation gives cause for concern. A businesslike dialogue at the level of the great powers ought to be started. This would be a necessary precondition for the amelioration of the international atmosphere. The scope of the small states to influence this is limited, but they can, nevertheless, do their bit to contribute toward the reduction of tensions.

Nuclear arms threaten the future of the whole world. We should strive with all means for the reduction of nuclear weapons both at global and regional level. These two opportunities to tackle the problem are not mutually exclusive, and especially as far as the latter is concerned the small states are well able to point the way. Some 20 years ago Finland had already proposed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north. Sweden has made its own proposal of a corridor in central Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons. Many other initiatives for the creation of regional nuclear-free zones have been submitted. In our view the creation of such zones by the relevant states would serve the cause of peace.

Our bilateral relations are good and without problems. This we were able to note during this visit. We have spoken of opportunities to develop further the links between our countries. In this, language plays an important role. The cultural development and the changes in our school system have reduced the traditional interest in the German language. This could surely be overcome by increasing contacts of various kinds between our citizens.

Our trade could surely be furthe diversified. Both Finland and the GDR are highly developed industrial countries that could cooperate effectively in third countries. Raising the general level of our trade should also not be an insuperable obstacle because both countries appear to be interested in it. I would also think it important to develop our relations generally in the area of economic cooperation.

Mr State Council Chairman:

I have had the opportunity of talking to you at length, and in a relaxed atmosphere. I believe that you, ladies and gentlemen, have also heard of today's successful hunt. I accept with pleasure, Mr Chairman, your invitation to visit the GDR. This is your last evening in Finland. I hope that your stay with us has pleased you and the members of your entourage, and that you have been able to feel the interest that the Finns have in your country. I would ask you to convey to the GDR citizens in the anniversary year of their state my best congratulations and to wish them every success. Finally, please permit me to wish you, Mr Chairman, and your entourage, a pleasant trip home, and to drink to your health.

HOFFMANN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT IN AUSTRIA

Hoffmann Meets Kirchschlaeger

AU181826 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- On Tuesday [16 October] Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, for a talk in the Vienna Hofburg. Minister Hoffmann, who is heading a military delegation, conveyed best wishes from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, that were cordially reciprocated.

Kirchschlaeger stressed that the close friendly relations between Austria and the GDR are of advantage for both sides and contribute to peace and detente in the international situation. He has pleasure in recalling his visit to the GDR last year and the talks with Erich Honecker that had contributed to a further deepening and intensification of the relations between Austria and the GDR.

Army General Hoffmann praised the work of Kirchschlaeger for peace and friendly cooperation that strongly impressed the GDR working people. As before, the GDR is keeping to the guidelines contained in the joint communique on the state visit of Erich Honecker to the Republic of Austria, in particular to the guidelines for promoting security and cooperation in Europe for arms limitation and disarmament, and for guaranteeing peace and continuing the process of detente. Then, as today, the GDR is in favor of having all questions under dispute and international conflicts solved through peaceful means, strictly taking into account international law, and the principles and norms of the UN statutes.

Minister Hoffmann stressed that the visit of the GDR military delegation and the reciprocal visit of the Austrian defense minister to the GDR, which will take place soon, are steps of useful cooperation in important fields of state life and serve peace.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere was attended by Austrian Defense Minister Friedhelm Frischenschlager and GDR Ambassador Horst Grunert.

During the day, the military delegation visited the Theresian Military Academy in Wiener Neustadt. Commander Brigader Hannes Philipp welcomed the guests and acquainted them with the training of Austrian Army officers. During a visit to the teaching and training center, the GDR defense minister was informed about the training process of the regular Army and militia officers and the historic tradition of this oldest officers school in Europe.

Training exercises gave the delegation an idea of Alpine training and of the education of future officers in the Austrian Army. They demonstrated their skills in climbing, rappelling, and rescuing injured people. Army General Hoffmann praised the high skills of the future officers.

In the morning, the GDR delegation laid a wreath in the crypt of the Monument of Heroes. Present were Friedhelm Frischenschlager, minister of national defense, General Heinz Scharff, general troop inspector, and GDR Ambassador Horst Grunert.

Delegation Visits Salzburg

LD182246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Salzburg, 18 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR military delegation in Austria under the leadership of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, visited the city of Salzburg on Thursday.

During a meeting with the city's mayor, Josef Reschen, and the deputy head of the province, Dr Hans Katschthaler, the two sides described the close economic, political, and military relations between the GDR and Austria, particularly Salzburg Province, as a contribution to strengthening international cooperation and peace. There were still numerous possibilities to further expand and intensify these relations.

The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by the Austrian federal minister of national defense, Dr Friedhelm Frischenschlager, and high-ranking officers of the Federal Army. In the course of the day, the guests familiarized themselves with the city's tourist attractions.

Hoffmann on Arms, Ogarkov

AU182217 Vienna Television Service in German 2015 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Malte Olschewski report on visit to Austria of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister and member of the SED Politburo, with subsequent recorded interview with the minister given in Vienna; date not given]

[Text] GDR Defense Minister and Politburo member Heinz Hoffmann at the wreath-laying ceremony at Heroes's Square: Hoffmann is paying a visit to Austria this week, his first to a Western European country.

His Austrian counterpart, Frischenschlager, will return Hoffmann's visit next February. There are plans for Frischenschlager to deliver a speech in Dresden on Austria's peace policy.

After the wreath-laying ceremony, Hoffmann, a worker's son from Mannheim and KPD member since 1926, visited the Wiener Neustadt Military Academy. A presentation of military Alpine technical equipment was next on the agenda. The GDR guest was welcomed at the Hohe Wand Mountain by military Alpine troops and a school class.

Minister Hoffmann was in the Soviet Union before and during the war and had been purposely trained there for a future military role in his home country. He graduated from the Frunze Military Academy and the Comintern school.

Here is the demonstration of a fall and subsequent rescue of a casualty by a helicopter. Hoffmann's advancement in the Soviet zone was inevitable. He became the creator of the People's Police and People's Army. In the stormy years of the GDR's founding, he was military guarantor of the establishment of communist rule.

[Olschewski] What is your assessment of the efficiency of the Austrian Federal Army and, first and foremost, the reorganization into a militia formation? Can a militia army, viewed purely from the position of military science, do without interceptors?

[Hoffmann] I would say that it can be a practical, acceptable, and effective system for Austria. However, in no case do I want to interfere in the discussion which, as I know, is being conducted in Austria. This is number one.

However, if you want to hear my views as a soldier, then an air force is part of any armed forces. A small air force of a defensive nature, with offensive and defensive aircraft, must have a military arm which, I might even say, controls and secures its airspace; and I believe that it is purposeful and correct for Austria, even with the militia army's overall defensive attitude.

[Olschewski] Mr Minister: Last week you received Soviet Marshal Ogarkov at your place in Berlin. What is Marshal Ogarkov's function now?

[Hoffmann] First, Marshal Ogarkov is a good and old friend of mine. He paid me a visit. I also agreed with him that he should see our State Council chairman, whom he has also known for a long time. As to the question of what function he has, I would not attach excessive importance to that because, look, I do not know that myself.

I only know that he is a marshal of the Soviet Union and that he is now no longer chief of staff. Well, he has remained a marshal of the Soviet Union, and all this speculation that has emerged concerning this question, particularly in the West, I cannot understand it. If I am given another assignment tomorrow, then I am no longer a minister, and he is no longer chief of staff, but I shall remain an army general and he has remained a marshal; this is also a function. I cannot answer you as to what he is specifically doing.

AXEN MEETS JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DEPUTY

LD181035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN) -- In view of the further worsening of the international situation the struggle for the preservation of world peace has become the central issue for mankind. This was jointly affirmed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Torao Takazawa, deputy secretary general of the Japanese Socialist Party, on Wednesday during a talk on the current international situation and the policy of the two parties. The two parties would thus undertake every effort together with all peace-loving forces to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and achieve a switch to disarmament and detente.

Hermann Axen informed him about the peace and disarmament proposals of the socialist community of state and the GDR's active contribution to implementing them. He reported on the impressive balance-sheet that the socialist German state was able to draw up on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of its foundation.

Torao Takazawa spoke about basic issues of the policy of the Japanese Socialist Party and its struggle to safeguard the social interests and democratic rights of the Japanese people. During the friendly discussion the desire to expand cooperation between the SED and the Japanese Socialist Party was underlined.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY -- On Thursday Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Culture, received Ferenc Tatkai, deputy minister of culture and education of the Hungarian People's Republic for an exchange of views on cultural cooperation. At the meeting agreements were reached on the Days of GDR Culture that are to take place from 27 November to 4 December in Hungary. Days of Hungarian Culture are scheduled for April of next year in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 84 p 2 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATION VISITS -- After a several-day study visit a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee was received by Gerhard Troelitzsch, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee Construction Department, for a concluding talk in the Central Committee building on Friday. The talk was attended by Wolfgang Junker, SED Central Committee member and minister of construction. The delegation was headed by Jozef Hudec, deputy department head of the CPCZ Central Committee. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Oct 84 p 2 AU]

GDR-EGYPT ENERGY COMMISSION MEETING -- A meeting of the GDR-Egypt joint energy commission ended in Cairo today. Both sides agreed to continue their cooperation in the electrification of the North African country and to expand it rapidly. Egyptian Energy Minister Muhammad Mahir Abaza praised the cooperation with the GDR. He referred above all to the deliveries from the electrical engineering combines, which have provided a solid foundation for deepening cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Oct 84 LD]

IMPORTANCE OF KADAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE VIEWED

Kadar Interviewed Before Visit

AU181530 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Television Interview of the First Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] French television has transmitted an interview with Janos Kadar given to a French television staffer by the party first secretary prior to his departure for Paris.

He stressed that the French Republic is a very important factor in the international and European situation, and that fostering Hungary's relations with France is of oustanding significance. He specially underscored the need to strengthen political relations and expand economic and cultural contacts.

In his statement, the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee noted that Hungary is a firm and convinced proponent of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and of the consolidation of peace. "We are striving for a reduction of the level of arms in Europe, particularly that of nuclear arms, and our wish is to be able to live in a more relaxed atmosphere and real security," he said.

Speaking of Hungary's alliance relations, Janos Kadar emphasized the identity of interests and objectives and joint action in the defense of peace.

In characterizing Hungary's internal political position, he pointed to the development of the past more than a quarter century. Answering a question concerning his personal role in this connection, he noted that he has never struggled and worked alone, but always as a member of the leading body. He stressed the importance of the country's international economic relations. "We jointly declared at the latest top-level CEMA meeting that CEMA does not strive for autarky, does not intend to keep aloof from countries that have different social systems, but strives for the development of mutually beneficial relations." In answer to another question he said that the socialist system of economic macromanagement operating in our country has stood the test and that we will continue attuning it to the new situation and new requirements in the future as well.

'Constructive Spirit' Noted

AU181905 Bucharest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Peter Renyi article: "With Mutual Good Intentions"]

[Text] As has emerged from report, the program completed by Janos Kadar in Paris encompassed all the meetings that can be squeezed into a 2-day official working visit: two private discussions with his host, President Francois Mitterrand, a plenary meeting with the inclusion of several ministers, exchanges of views with the PCF secretary general and Socialist Party first secretary, dinner with the prime minister with participation of eminent figures of French public life, discussions with the foreign minister and the presidents of the Senate and the National Assembly, and a meeting with representatives of economic life. This enumeration alone shows that a genuine working visit was involved. There was not even as much time for other programs as at his first visit to Paris in 1978.

It is worth emphasizing this compactness because it reflects something of the current situation that dictates an extremely stepped-up pace for the leaders of both countries. It is all the more telling, however, that they sought and found opportunities for direct contact, a dialogue, and talks even amid the many pressing tasks.

It goes without saying that this manifests both sides' intention to cultivate and develop the system of contacts -- one that can by now be called traditional -- that has developed only in the last 1-2 decades between the two countries. To be sure, contacts between the two peoples' progressive movements and cultures go far back into the past, but the history of our interstate relations is only a short one. Meeting between Janos Kadar and Francois Mitterrand have a specific role in this process. The present one was already the fourth, and their acquaintance -- as confirmed by both of them at the press conference held in a good atmosphere on 16 October -- was beneficial to the exchange of views and understanding.

The assessment they made during the visit proves that this Hungarian-French relationship of the recent period has produced both economic and cultural results. Its significance is particularly underscored when one keeps in mind what Mitterrand, too, emphasized -- the fact that everything that has happened to date is, after all, only the beginning. Prospects promise a great deal more if both sides consistently continue their efforts to realize the available opportunities.

It is noteworthy that the talks took place at a time when increasing problems have to be confronted in our country and France alike. Both countries proceed from the premise that cooperation between their countries could help to overcome the accumulating economic difficulties. Even so far, the fact that we belong to different social systems has not precluded our development of cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage.

In the present critical times, we have not less but even more reason for doing so. "In this situation," said Janos Kadar, "it does not benefit anyone if East-West economic cooperation declines, and if politically motiviated measures impede it. It should be added that in the future, too, Hungary does not intend to pursue a path of keeping aloof, but the path of more active participation in the international division of labor.... Taking the many, so far unexploited opportunities, we are striving to further develop Hungarian-French economic relations."

In addition to bilateral relations, the partners devoted great attention, of course, to the development of the international situation, which is fraught with many dangers and threatens world peace. As for as our position, Janos Kadar declared that, as an active member of the Warsaw Pact, Hungary has participated in the elaboration of all those agreements that are aimed at equal security of the sides at a lower level of armaments and presses for an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on renouncing the use of force. We support these initiatives.

Substantive negotiations are needed that primarily aim at a specific solution of the fundamental problems and do not serve propagandistic objectives.

Nothing can take the place of such negotiations. However, various bilateral talks can usefully contribute to them if they serve efforts intended to bring the world back to the path of detente, instead of serving to aggravate confrontation. This applied to the Paris talks as well. The constructive spirit of the meeting and mutual goodwill strengthen our hope that the just ended Hungarian-French dialogue will make an impact in this direction.

LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD181107 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- The autumn session of parliament opened in Budapest Thursday. Present were Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the HSWP Political Committee, the president of the Central Inspection Commission, the secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee, and members of the Presidential Council and the government. Numerous heads and members of foreign diplomatic representations also attended.

After Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, opened the meeting, delegates adopted the agenda:

(1) a bill on forbidding fraudulent economic practices

(2) the foreign minister's report on the government's foreign policy

(3) a report by the president of the government's Office for Councils on the implementation of the Councils Act of 1971

(4) questions from the floor.

First Justice Minister Imre Markoja delivered a report on a bill on forbidding fraudulent economic practices.

MARJAI SPEAKS ON ECONOMY AT PAKS RALLY

LD130938 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- The second 440 megawatt reactor block of the Paks nuclear powerwork that has been on successful trial operation since September 6, was officially opened Friday. The workers rally held on the occasion was addressed by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. He stressed that it is of particular importance in the present economic situation that the 2nd block started to generate electricity for the country 24 days ahead of schedule.

Discussing achievements of the national economy this year Jozsef Marjai stated that the increase of the national income is expected to surpass the planned figure and industrial production was more efficient than foreseen. At the same time energy consumption increased faster than planned and justified and domestic energy production lags behind the schedule.

Although larger than last year, Hungarian deliveries to the socialist countries are falling short of plan but arrears should be made up by the end of the year. Hard currency export is increasing at a slower pace than desired and putting at risk the envisaged trade surplus.

The overall development of agriculture and food industry meets plan stipulations. Both rouble and the hard currency sales of food products are in keeping with plan objectives.

On the aims of energy development Jozsef Marjai said that the production of domestic carriers that can be developed economically is to be stepped up, and the country is to avail itself of possibilities offered by CMEA cooperation, with special regard to the expansion of deliveries of nuclear energy development equipment and natural gas.

The deputy premier emphasized that the objectives of Hungarian nuclear energy development have always been based on the Soviet Union's achievements in the field, direct Hungarian-Soviet and CMEA integration. The Paks nuclear powerwork is the first project to demonstrate the results of specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of nuclear energy development equipment.

After Jozsef Marjai Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy president [name and title as received] of the State Committee for Economic Relations of the Soviet Union, took the floor to welcome the workers' rally and the workers of the powerwork realized with the joint work of the socialist countries.

At the end of the ceremony awards were presented to workers and engineers for outstanding contribution to the construction of the second reactor block. Nikilay Bazovskiy, Budapest ambassador of the Soviet Union, attended the rally.

MSZMP'S BALLAI WRITES ON NEW ENTERPRISE FORMS

AU171335 Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 10, 84 pp 15-21

[Article by Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP Central Commitee's Department of Economic Policy: "The Development of Enterprise Management and Macromanagement"]

[Text] The current practice of enterprise macromanagement developed during the course of the 1968 reform of the economic mechanism. All in all as the Central Committee's 17 April 1984 statement concluded, the system of macromanagement and economy effectively expedited the attainment of our social and economic policy objectives. It is a fact, however, that significant changes have not taken place in an organizational and institutional respect.

Not of least relevance is the fact that branch ministries and regional state administrative organs are less capable of ensuring the efficient functioning of property under the present system and at the present level of the economy: The functions of macromanagement, supervision, and economic activity intermingle. This impedes a better unfolding of enterprise independence on the one hand, and reduces the efficiency of branch macromanagement and, in the last analysis, of government work, on the other.

On the basis of the [17 April] statement, the system of links and relations between organs of economic macromanagement and enterprise management will be modified, the system of enterprise management will be perfected and expanded, and a combined application of collective and one-person management will be introduced.

These will be significant changes which will not, of course, affect the character and essence of socialist state ownership, but will loosen the rigidity of property forms and broaden their scope of mobility. By enhancing the independence of enterprise economic activity and the participation of the working people in enterprise management, we will clarify the tasks of state administration and central economic macromanagement.

In the course of the modernization, we will rely on all the experiences we have acquired in recent years in the macromanagement of the cooperative movement and in enterprise management, respectively. And we will, of course, pay attention to the socialist countries' endeavors and experiences in this direction.

The concepts serving further development will not be introduced overnight. This is a multidirectional and complex task. The new forms of enterprise management will take shape continuously and gradually in the next 2 years as part of the strategic development of the economic macromanagement system.

I.

Parallel with enhancing the responsibility of enterprises for decisionmaking, our aim is that government macromanagement engage in supervising the legality of economic activity and the observance of tax regulations and deal with the tasks of the specialized agencies and tasks that become necessary on the basis of the interests of the people's economy; that it should supervise legality. The purpose of the latter is to supervise the legality of the establishment, internal functions, and discontinuation of enterprises and of their relations with economic macromanagement organs, and to ensure the prevalence of the state's will as laid down in legal regulations. Specifically, this supervision encompasses the operation of organizations according to their founding documents, organizational and cooperation rules, observance of other regulations of self-administrative organs, and the legality, in accordance with legal regulations, of their decisions. The competence of the supervision of legality does not extend to supervising the economic-financial transactions of enterprises, the revision of the operation of enterprises from the viewpoint of economic usefulness, and control over the observance of vocational specifications (price formation, labor safety, and so forth, for instance).

Supervision over legality must be separated from the departments exercising the rights of ownership (founding rights), as well as from those performing market supervision. It is an essential change in the state's macromanagement of enterprise operations that instructions pertaining to certain specific activities (the provision of supplies, foreign trade) will be issued within the framework of the market supervision system. Central market supervision will conduct its activity with the participation of the branch ministries.

What characterizes the enterprise forms?

1. Enterprise Directed by State Administration

This form is composed of communal (educational, health, and social) and public utility (public works) enterprises, as well as trusts and enterprises, assigned to this category by the Council of Ministers in consideration of state interests. Public utility enterprises will primarily operate in the area of energy supply, transportation, news communication, water management, and personal and economic services.

From view of enterprise macromanagement, it is necessary to preferentially treat those enterprises that conduct an activity laying the foundations for the functioning of the people's economy (such as energetics and mining enterprises and enterprises producing and marketing strategic products such as bread grains and meat, as well as those that are significant basic material producers and processors from the viewpoint of basic supplies) and enterprises which largely carry on production for defense purposes. Trusts with full and limited legal competence, as well as large enterprises of considerable size even after suitable decentralization, will continue to function in this form.

The current enterprise supervision system is asserted at those enterprises managed by state administration. In some of the enterprises listed here, however, a new type of supervisory committee can be created, whose composition and tasks must be decided when the establishment decisions are made. At trusts and at certain enterprises, it is also these establishment decisions that dispose of the creation and sphere of authority of the administrative council.

Among the enterprises that have this form of enterprise management, the supply obligation of those which carry out public utility tasks must be laid down in the founding document; in the case of the other enterprises, the interest of the people's economy can be asserted by specifying the sphere of activity. Apart from this, except for the public utility enterprises, the founder cannot instruct the enterprise to pursue any particular activity. The possibility to do this exists only in the market-control system under the condition of a settlement of the enterprise's possible material loss. The enterprise can only be deprived of its means through a liquidation through reorganization.

The managers of the enterprises and trusts listed here are both nominated and recalled by the founding organ. For nominating and recalling trust deputy general managers, the founding organ may demand the right of previous approval.

Some 20-25 percent of the enterprises and 35 percent of the employees will operate in the state administration management form.

2. Enterprises Managed by Enterprise Councils

The entrepreneurial activity of the state enterprises requires that a part of the ownership rights be transferred from the state administrative organs to the units pursuing an economic activity. As a result of this, there will be a considerable increase in the enterprise leadership's freedom and responsibility in the more efficient operation of public assets, as well as in enterprise development and management. Fundamental decisions concerning the operation of the assets will be made in a corporate manner; thus, the coordination of interests and the level of personal interest within the enterprise are asserted more directly.

The enterprise council is the enterprise's strategic, decision-making body in which the assigned workers and leaders are entrusted with the responsibility of representation. The body exercises the rights of operating enterprise assets and exercises employer rights over the elected manager with the approval of the founding organs. The operational management of the enterprise -- in the framework determined by the regulations and the enterprise council decisions -- is the manager's responsibility. The body (with the approval of the founder) elects the manager by secret ballot.

The number of enterprise council members must be determined by considering the body's working capacity and the internal structure of the enterprise organization. The composition of the body must make it possible for each interest group of the collective to have the opportunity to participate in working out the enterprise strategy. If possible, the workers' delegates should constitute the majority of the council. The workers' representatives are directly elected, secretly and for a limited time period (3-5 years) by the organizational units (different interest-representing groups) at their workplace consultations. Two-thirds of the representatives of the leadership can get on the council either through their assignment (as head of a semi-independent unit) or through election from among the managers.

When switching over to the new form of enterprise management, the body must confirm the role of the manager previously nominated by the founder. If the manager does not receive the votes necessary for confirmation, public tender follows. Until the new election is carried out, the enterprise is managed by an authorized person (director). One-third of the enterprise council's leadership representation is designated by the elected manager.

Any worker can be elected to the enterprise council who is morally suitable, who has no disciplinary or punishment procedures pending or being initiated against him. In practice, it is advisable to elect persons who are respected because of their activity, who possess the necessary ability to take an overview of matters, and who, based on their enterprise activity, can be prepared to undertake tasks of a strategic nature.

The body elects a chairman and a deputy chairman from among its members to direct its activity. Participating with consultation rights at the enterprise council meetings are representatives of the enterprise party organization, trade union and KISZ organizations, and the representative of the organ providing legal supervision. The representative of the founding organ is also present at the election of the manager.

The enterprise council meets infrequently -- two-three times a year. It decides on the enterprise's economic policy (transactions, price, development), strategic plans, activity changes, utilization goals for the taxed incomes and the proportion of the incomes, and on more important developments, on participation in partnerships, establishment of sister companies, and association with and separation from other enterprises. It sets the enterprise's organizational and operational regulation, elects and recalls the enterprise' manager (with the approval of the founder), and can suggest to the founding organ the liquidation of the enterprise.

The medium-size and other large state enterprises operate in this form of enterprises managed by enterprise councils. According to preliminary estimates, some 50 percent of the enterprises and employees will belong to this form in the future.

3. Enterprises Managed by Elected Leaderships

The smaller (300-500 members) state enterprises with a less complex organization can generally operate in the form of enterprises managed by an elected leadership. Concerning its mechanism, this form is similar to the cooperatives but is not identical because the enterprises in this category are also founded by the state, their assets are indivisible, and in the case of the liquidation of the enterprise, the founder (state organ) can dispose of the remaining assets after fulfilling the obligations. The state, however, cannot deprive the enterprise of its assets, and increasing the assets through regrouping can only be done on the basis of agreement achieved with the enterprise. The workers' meeting, or, in the case of an organization with a larger staff or membership, the representatives' meeting, is the community's highest forum of direct participation in the management of the enterprise.

The manager is directly elected by the workers or representatives, taking into consideration the opinion of the founding organ. The workers' meeting -- or representatives' meeting -- decides on issues that fundamentally determine the enterprise's life, such as:

-- the formulation and modification of the basic regulation and the labor regulation;

-- the election and recall (the latter is done with the approval of the manager and the trade unions) of the manager, leadership, the control committee, and the labor affairs decision-making committee;

-- the formulation of the strategic plans of the enterprise, of the balance and achievements account, and of the utilization goals and size of the taxed profits;

-- the modification of the enterprise structure (by agreement, separation, or withdrawal of semi-independent units), and in case of economic activity producing losses, the decision on the enterprise's liquidation; and,

-- the initiative for operating in a different form of enterprise management.

The workers' or representatives' meeting -- which is held when needed, but at least twice a year -- generally makes its decisions through open voting and by simple majority. In certain cases, such as the election of the manager and of committees, the enterprise's liquidation, and operation under a different form of enterprise management, there is need for a qualified [minositett] majority. On personal issues the election is secret.

The leadership (5-15 members) is the body in charge of the steady management of enterprise activity. Its sphere of authority extends to the approval of the yearly plan, to fairly important development projects, the transfer of financial means, participation in partnerships, and the establishment of sisiter companies. It exercises employer rights over the manager, and it initiates the recall of the manager.

Any worker can be elected to the leadership who has done nothing that would disqualify him from fulfilling the position, who has a clean record and no disciplinary or punishment procedures pending againist him. It is necessary to put in the forefront the election of persons who enjoy general public respect and possess a broad intellectual outlook from the viewpoint of the enterprise activity.

The leadership meets when necessary, but at least four times a year. The enterprise party and trade union representatives participate with consultation rights in the leadership's work. The workers' supervisory committee controls the activity of the manager and leadership and must report to the workers' or representatives' meeting.

According to preliminary estimates, 20-30 percent of the state enterprises, which employ 10-15 percent of the total employee staff, operate in the elected leadership form.

II.

Naturally, many questions are raised in connection with the further development of enterprise management and guidance. For instannçe, is the development of indirect guidance and management timely in our current situation when we have to lead a balance -- oriented economic policy? Or in another respect: Has society matured sufficiently for the collectives to possess such a wide range of rights?

The party is striving to supply suitable answers to the currently ripe questions on the basis of reality and the objective situation. It believes that the practice of enterprise management is not only ripe for further development, but that its practice requires it. The tasks faced by the enterprises are almost unsolvable under overregulated conditions.

The question is justifiably put: Who will decide the form of management under which the enterprises will operate? Determing the form of enterprise management is the state's sphere of authority. Therefore, in addition to the coordinating role of the finance minister, the founder, the enterprise' supervisory organ, decides on switching over to new forms of management, by also consulting county party committees and trade unions. In preparing for this, it is necessary to initiate the enterprises involved, and the opinion of the collectives must be considered.

The determination of the forms is a responsible task; therefore, there is need for the joint work of the government, district, and enterprise organs to arrive at the most suitable solution. There are enterprises for which central management continues to be advisable: for others, the operation of enterprise councils or -- mainly at the smaller enterprises -- the elected leadership can ensure an increase in the efficiency level of the leadership and an improvement in the economic activity's efficiency.

Obviously there will be borderline cases as well, in which the ideas of macromanagement and a given enterprise will differ. For this reason, among others, taking stock of the matter and asking for and considering views are extremely important. The Council of Ministers has the last word in disputed cases.

A correct decision requires that all organs participating in preparing for and organizing a transformation think it over and discuss which form may be appropriate to a given area, which form has the prerequisites at hand and, therefore, which form one should aim to establish.

Another cardinal question is the manner in which a transformation should be organized and how the council members and director should be elected; and not least, how local characteristics can be brought into play. The National Trade Union Council is preparing guidelines that will orient trade union functionaries and others as well on the way in which the council members and enterprise director should be elected. Government organs will prepare frameworklike legal regulations for the functioning of the new forms. They will be frameworklike to provide a possibility of bringing into play specific enterprise characteristics.

In addition, a particularly great role is played by the fact that regional and workplace party organizations should first attend to preparing activists and then to organizing the provision of more extensive information. The party organizations are to complement the curriculum of the existing forms of education and extended education and courses with the most up-to-date information required. However, the organization of various consultations and other courses could also be useful.

If we want to take things seriously, thorough preparation will be necessary, because what is involved is not a mere changing of form, but a changing of content that can only be attained if the transformation is not mechanical, for modification calls for rethinking the enterprise' entire organizational system, sphere of operation, and operational rules, and their adjustment to the new requirements.

The way in which the principle and practice of one-person responsibility develops is one of the most sensitive points of the modernization of enterprise macromanagement. There are indications that in some places enterprise managers do not expect the enterprise' independence to be achieved through the measures but feel that they will set limits upon managerial decisions. It must be made clear that the role and responsibility of enterprise managers will remain intact under the conditions of the new forms of macromanagement. The measures are not introduced to oppose the present enterprise managers. Replacing their appointment with election, subject to the approval of the founding organ, does not mean diminishing their prestige. In our opinion, the confidence shown by the collective at their election constitutes a greater moral recognition than does an appointment according to the present practice. And the renewal of confidence on giving account of annual activity can impart an impetus to continued work.

A well-functioning enterprise body aids rational economic activity and the prevalence of incentive in the longer term, so that a director is not only subject to control, but receives more help in his work than presently. In spite of all this, there is no guarantee that there will be no conflicts, tensions that cannot and must not be disposed of by shrugging them off. What is needed -- instead of the well-known remark "he is afraid of losing his position," which frequently blots out signs of merit -- is for both workplace collectives and the macromanagement apparatus to pay particular attention to observations, to the experiences accumulated over the past years and decades.

The fundamental activity of regional and plant party organizations, trade unions, and youth organizations will not change. As before, their main task will be to use their own specific political means to promote the achievement of local economic policy objectives, and to promote implementation and supervision. However, the new organizational forms -- and, above all, the increased rights and obligations arising from them -- cause the need to review, in harmony with the changes, the experiences to date of the political activity for the purpose of further development. Competent Central Committee departments and leading bodies of the social organizations are dealing with these issues.

One must depart from the premise that expansion of the decision-making opportunities of enterprise collectives calls for intensifying the independence of local party, trade union, and social organizations. It follows from the sphere of tasks of political organizations that they must assume an initiatory role in making understood the need to switch to new macromanagerial-managerial forms and in implementing the switchover.

It is particularly important to continue to improve the standard of cadre work. Party organizations must assume a share in making preparations for the election and assignment of enterprise managers and in providing all-round help for the work of trade unions in this connection. They are to prepare party members for the election of councils and directors and for participation in the work of the councils. They are to safeguard the integrity of the elections. They are to familiarize themselves with the sphere of activity of the bodies that exercise collective rights and with new possibilities for the interest representation. They are to participate in making preparations for the creation of forums, and they are to ensure substantive cooperation with them.

A great deal of persuasive work and argumentation are required in order to make it clear to everyone that the development of macromanagement is based on the principle that both central and enterprise management should improve and become more efficient, and that the invested resources should contribute as successfully as possible to the development of the people's economy.

The switchover to new forms of enterprise management affects a wide range of enterprises. We have allocated 2 years to complete their introduction. According to the schedule, the switch to the new forms may take place by next year at certain enterprises. Among the first will probably be those agricultural-food industry enterprises where, because of the similarity of their previous operation, the conditions for introducing them are the best and most stable. With regard to gradualness and continuity, a full-circle switchover will ensue by the end of 1986.

Enterpirse party and social organs alike have a duty to observe the functioning of the new enterprise forms and to relay their experiences and proposals for corrections to higher organs. Only thus will it be possible to fulfill the position of the Central Committee: "The further development of the economic macromanagement system is a program serving fundamental social, economic, and political objectives, the implementation of which calls for the active support of our people."

LOSONCZI RECEIVES SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD179232 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 17 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, in Budapest Wednesday. Tegiz Menteshashvili is the head of a delegation of the Supreme Soviet currently paying an official friendship visit to Hungary. Present were Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, and Vladimir Bazovski, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN, FRG AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Zoltan Szephelyi, Hungary's ambassador accredited to Syria, presented his credentials to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 October 84 p 8 AU]
Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly, received Istvan Horvath, Hungary's ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary accredited to the FRG, who will leave for his post in the near future. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Oct 84 P 20 AU]

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Gratz Views Visit Expectations

AU181242 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Oct 84 pp 1, 6

[Interview With Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz by Janusz Moszczenski in Warsaw: "A Policy of Energetic Neutrality"; date not given]

[Excerpt] Moszczenski: The political, economic, and cultural relations between Poland and Austria are traditionally good and mutually advantageous. Poland was one of the first countries to renew trade with Austria after World War II. Supplies of Polish coal played a considerable part in rebuilding the Austrian economy after the war damage. The fact that Austria did not join in the anti-Polish political and economic restrictions is highly thought of in Warsaw. It is therefore no coincidence that you, the head of Austrian diplomacy, are the first West European foreign minister to visit Warsaw in recent times. How do you view the state and prospects of relations between our countries, and what do you expect from your visit to Warsaw?

Gratz: My present visit to Warsaw goes back to the traditionally good relations and intensive contacts in the sixties and seventies. Further prospects for strengthening cooperation primarily appear in the economic and cultural spheres. This is illustrated by the results of this year's meetings at ministerial level.

Austria has shown great understanding for the measures and steps aimed at overcoming Poland's economic difficulties in recent years. Because of its neutrality, but also because of its conviction that economic boycotts and restrictions are not a useful political tool, Austria did not join in the kind of activity that other nations did. The Austrian economy's unchanging interest in the Polish market has been confirmed by a large turnout by our firms at the Poznan trade fair, and also by our broad participation in the economic mission organized by the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, which visited Warsaw in October 1983.

I would like my visit to encourage a view of the opportunities that exist for further developing our relations and cooperation in spheres that are still not fully covered.

'Icebreaking' Function Noted

AU181140 Vienna Television Service in German 2015 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Interview with Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz by Austrian radio and television correspondent Joana Radzymer in Warsaw on 17 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Gratz] My visit was quite intentionally meant to be a political visit with a certain icebreaking function for the other European countries. We are deeply convinced that without pulling Poland out of the isolation in which it presently finds itself it is impossible to have a European peace policy and a positive development in Europe. That is why we wanted to demonstrate -- and several other Western foreign ministers will follow in my tracks -- that one should certainly not come here and approve of everything that has happened in the past few years, but that one should say: Let us not stick any labels on things, let us observe developments as good-will observers, let us observe them from the view of a country that has been linked with Poland in friendship for decades, and then let us say: Let us draw Poland back into the circle of European nations.

[Radzymer] What can such a visit bring in terms of specific results?

[Gratz] As I have already said, I very much hope that the visit can result in Poland's being drawn back into the circle of European countries -- countries that fortunately can act together in wide-ranging fields at the Helsinki follow-up conference, in Stockholm, and regarding economic questions. It can bring confirmation that it was the right thing to do to pay this visit, for, if I get such confirmation not only from the Polish prime minister and the foreign minister, but also from Poland's primate, I get the impression that I have done the right thing. Another result this visit might produce in my lengthy talks -- for my schedule provides for only one-half hour of sightseeing and altogether 24 hours of talks -- is to provide me with very detailed information about Poland's future development, the intentions on the part of parliament, on the part of the government.

[Radzymer] In its icebreaking function, what would Austria most strongly warn other Western countries about, given Poland's present difficult situation?

[Gratz] As I have already said, we would warn against simply sticking labels on things and saying: This is such and such a government, and therefore anything it does is bad. Rather, it is necessary to really take a look around in a country and to see how a government is trying here to act in its country's interest, in the geographical and political situation in which it finds itself. One may not agree with everything, but one certainly cannot, as I have said, simply stick labels and say: One country is a priori good, and another country is a priori bad.

[Radzymer] Poland's debts to Austria run into the billions. Do you think that it is nevertheless worthwhile for Austria to continue to be patient?

[Gratz] Yes, I do indeed think so, not only as far as Austria is concerned but regarding all of Europe. For, if one were to demand that Poland pull itself out of the swamp of its debts by its own pigtail like the old storyteller Muenchhausen, then this certainly will not work. However, Poland surely will be able to cope if the other countries show understanding for its need to first achieve a proper national output in order to then be able to pay back its debts.

Gratz, Jaruzelski, View Talks

AU181155 Vienna NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG in German 18 Oct 84 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz report from Poland]

[Text] Warsaw -- The general smiled, and he looked quite relaxed. Indeed it was his lucky day, because the handshake and the 2-hour talk with the Austrian foreign minister yesterday ended the 3-year political blockade of the West against the Jaruzelski regime.

Gratz was the first Western politician to whom Jaruzelski had the opportunity to outline the events in and around Poland over the past 4 years and their background. As Gratz said after the talk, thoughtfully: "I noted with almost indescribable surprise the degree of frankness with which the situation in the country was outlined, as well as the internal and external circumstances and surrounding political conditions under which the government in Poland must pursue a national policy,"

Jaruzelski stressed: The reform policy and the democratization process are to be continued, but in strict discipline; Poland wants to become a recognized partner in central Europe; and, Poland wants to pay its debts in full when it is able to do so. The general thanked Austria for having taken the initiative to pay this demonstrative visit, which now gives others in Western Europe (Genscher, Andreotti) an opportunity to follow suit. "We will never forget what Austria did for us." Gratz and Jaruzelski were agreed: "This visit is an investment in the future."

In a small group afterwards Gratz declared: "One reallty does not help the democratic forces in Poland if one places the country under an international cheese cloth. The more contacts, the better."

This opinion was also fully shared by Primate Glemp, on whom Gratz called directly after his talk with Jaruzelski, though -- for the sake of appearances -- after a brief stopover at the hotel in between. Glemp said: "We welcome this breaking through our country's isolation."

Gratz Departs 18 October

LD191018 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz has ended an official, 3-day visit to Poland. The Polish-Austrian plenary talks were continued in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning, after which a press conference took place. During the meeting with Polish and foreign journalists, Minister Gratz favorably assessed the results of his visit to Poland. Among other things, he said that his visit had great political significance and should be assessed by European opinion as a demonstrative step by Austria. The Austrian Government believes that the process of detente in Europe is impossible without active participation by Poland; on an equal basis.

During his talks with the chairman of the State Council, the premier, the minister of foreign affairs, and the deputy Sejm speaker, the minister exchanged opinions on the joint activities of Poland and Austria in the CSCE process. In the afternoon Minister Gratz and his delegation left Poland. He was seen off at Okecie Airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski.

ARGUMENTY ARTICLE ATTACKS VATICAN, POPE

AU181755 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] With a vehemence unique in Poland to date the journal ARGUMENTY has attacked the Vatican and Pope John Paul II. The occasion for this was the pope's statements on so-called liberation theology. (?Kakol), the former head of the Office for Religious Affairs, charges the Vatican with having joined the anticommunist crusade of U.S. President Reagan. The article culminates in the assertion that it could not be excluded that U.S. preparations for an intervention in Central America have been concerted with Vactican activities.

CUBA'S GARCIA FRIAS MEETS WITH LEADERS

LD182042 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1648 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and the Council of State, and minister of transportation. They discussed the development of Polish-Cuban cooperation. Zbigniew Messner took part in the talks.

Jablonski Talks With Minister

LD190611 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, deputy chairman of the State Council and minister of transportation of the Republic of Cuba, is paying an official visit to Warsaw. The Cuban guest was received in the Belvedere Palace by Henryk Jablonski. The development of cooperation between the two states and the current international situation were discussed, as were the results of the 12th session of the conference of ministers of railway cooperation organizations.

MOKRZYSZCZAK-LED DELEGATION VISITS PORTUGAL

LD182029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, a delegation of the PZPR Central Committee, led by candidate member of the Politburo, Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, paid a visit to Portugal from 9-14 October. The delegation held talks with representatives of the Portuguese Communist Party, which were chaired by the secretary general of that party, Alvaro Cunhal. Disquiet was expressed at the worsening of the international situation, resulting from the aggressive policy of American imperialism and the aggressive NATO circles. The situation in Europe, created after the siting of new American missiles on the territory of some Western states, was described as particularly dangerous. The delegations of both parties also stressed the significance of the peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist states, and of the movement for the consolidation of peace development in the world.

PALESTINIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS 10-14 OCT

AU171344 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Oct 84 p 2

["From the Stay in Poland of the Delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party"]

[Text] PAP -- At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a delegation from the leadership of the Palestinian Communist Party consisting of Sulayjman Najjab, Central Committee Politburo member, and Muhammad Abu Shaman, Central Committee member, visited Poland from 10 to 14 October.

The Palestinian delegation's program consisted of talks at the PZPR Central Committee, a visit to the Academy of Social Sciences, and a meeting at the Polish Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The following took part in the talks on the side of the PZPR Central Committee: Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Marian Orzechowski, Politburo candidate member and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences; and Czeslaw Dega, director of the Central Commitee's Foreign Department.

During the talks, both sides informed each other about the activity of each party. The further development of cooperation between the PZPR and the Palestinian Communist Party was discussed.

The Palestinian delegation presented current problems connected with the struggle of its people for independent statehood, as well as the efforts of the Palestinian Communist Party and other patriotic and progressive forces for the sake of consolidating the unity of the PLO -- the only rightful representative of the Palestinian people. Expressing its recognition for these efforts, the Polish side reaffirmed its firm support for the Palestinian people and for their just struggle to implement their inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination to create their own state. Both sides condemned the Israeli policy of aggression and discrimination toward the Palestinian population.

The importance of the latest Soviet initiatives designed to settle the Middle East conflict was stressed during the talks, and full support for them expressed. The need was pointed out to consolidate the unity of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the Arab countries in order to oppose the aggressive actions of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East, which are threatening the vital interests of the peoples of that region, as well as world peace.

DEPUTY PREMIER RAKOWSKI VISITS NICARAGUA

For reportage on the visit to Nicaragua by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, see the Central America section of the 18 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES RESOLUTION ON SCHOOL AID

LD181006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The Council of State has met in the Belevedere Palace to discuss the joint draft resolution of the Council of State and Council of Ministers designed to create the conditions for aid to be given by the authorities and administrative organs in implementing the national campaign for aid to schools. The Council of State stressed the significance for all society of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council's initiative as regards the national campaign for aid to schools, and together with the Council of Ministers decided to give comprehensive support to this initiative.

The organizational regulations of the national campaign for aid to schools propose that PRON councils set up social committees for aid to schools which, by organizing civic action and collecting voluntary public donations, will create the conditions for undertaking the most urgent investment tasks in the sphere of education and upbringing in their areas.

The Council of State defined the tasks of people's councils in effectively implementing social initiatives within the framework of the national campaign for aid to schools.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO ITALY -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jan (?Nast) to the post of under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and recalled Jozef Wiejacz from this post in connection with his appointment by the Council of State to the post of ambassador to Italy. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Oct 84 LD]

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN GROUP ON SELF-DETERMINATION

AU172054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2003 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 17/10/1984 -- Speaking in the U.N. General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, the Romanian representative stressed among other things that the peoples' right to self-determination was a collective and permanent right the exercise of which continues and should continue after political independence was won since it was a sure guarantee for the achievement of all political and economic development prerogatives of each national society. A sine qua non for the translation into fact of the principle of self-determination is the exercise of the right of states to be full masters of their natural riches, to use them for their economic and social advancement, for their peoples' welfare. If permanent sovereignty over natural resources is effectively and fully achieved, the Romanian delegate said, then an essential cause of underdevelopment is removed, and the eradication of underdevelopment is seen today as a basic condition for the strengthening of national sovereignty on all planes, as an objective demand for normal, mutually advantageous cooperation among nations, as an imperative of the maintenance and consolidation of peace, mankind's most precious thing.

National independence, the fundamental human rights, peace and development are interdependent, the speaker went on, showing the high responsibility of the United Nations Organization for the translation into fact of the declarations, resolutions and other important documents adopted by the world organization over the years on the peoples' right to decide their own destiny, strengthening of international law, definitive elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism, ensurance of the strict observance of each people's sacred right to decide its way of life, free from outside interference.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES MEDITERRANEAN SEMINAR IN ROME

AU182051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Rome AGERPRES 18/10/1984 -- Taking the floor during a seminar on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean, the Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Ion Constantinescu, set forth Romania's stance and initiatives regarding European cooperation and security, with emphasis on the RCP and Romanian head of state's essential contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation among world states and peoples.

Romania, the speaker said, is for the building of a united Europe in which independent and sovereign states, with no distinction as to social system or membership of military blocs, may broadly develop, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other relations, and help build up confidence and security, an unhampered collaboration, in the interests of European peoples, of international peace and security.

The speaker mentioned that Romania had taken a series of initiatives for intensified bi- and multilateral links of collaboration, good neighborliness and friendship in the Balkans, for the transformation of that area into a nuclear-free zone, without military bases and foreign troops, and that it also proposed the calling of a Balkan summit. The speaker pointed out that Romania declared for the strengthening of friendship and collaboration of all states in the Mediterranean, for a peaceful solution to all problems in accordance with the principles of international law.

The ambassador reiterated in conclusion Romania's firm determination and will to actively cooperate with all countries, all European states, and all advanced forces for the building of a better and more just world of all nations' peace, freedom and independence.

DUMA MEETS BRITAIN'S HOWE, OTHERS IN LONDON

AU172041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2012 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] London AGERPRES 17/10/1984 -- As part of the consultations between the Foreign Ministries of Romania and Great Britain held in London on October 16 and 17, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, was received by Geoffrey Howe, Great Britain's secretary of state for foreign affairs. It was an opportunity to stress the good cooperation between Romania and Great Britain, the growing course of bilateral relations in various areas, in line with top-level understandings, as well as the wish of both sides to further develop them. Aspects of the international political life were also discussed.

Talks were also held with Malcolm Rifkind, secretary of state, Derek Thomas, under-secretary of state, and other leading personalities of the British Foreign Ministry, as well as with Peter Corley, under-secretary of state for trade and industry, chairman for Britain of the Romanian-British joint Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

Steps were considered that could provide an impetus to mutually advantageous cooperation and exchanges in various areas, and special reference was made to the economic and technical-scientific potential of the two sides apt to support a growth of Romanian-British trade and cooperation. Greater efforts were shown to be required to overcome the present grave international problems, to stop the arms race, to promote peace and detente, independent development and broad cooperation among the countries of the world.

OPREA, DELEGATION CONDUCT ECONOMIC TALKS IN IRAN

AU162044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, AGERPRES 16/10/1984 -- A Romanian economic governmental delegation, led by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, now on a visit to Tehran, had a working meeting with an Iranian economic governmental delegation, led by Dr. Taqi Banki, minister of state for plan and budget organization. On the occasion, the stage was examined reached by bilateral economic relations as well as their development prospects on mutually advantageous bases.

The Romanian chief delegate also had separate interviews with the Iranian foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, and with Abas Ali Zali, minister of agriculture.

Meets Iranian President, Premier

AU182120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran AGERPRES 18/10/1984 -- A message of friendship was handed over to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyed 'Ali Khamene'i, on behalf of Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace and welfare to the Iranian people.

Warmly thanking for the message, President Seyed 'Ali Khamene'i conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial friendly salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

The messages were exchanged during the call on the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, now in Tehran at head of a governmental economic delegation. During the talks on the occasion, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of ties of bilateral cooperation as well as joint willingness to give a new impetus to balanced, mutually advantageous Romanian-Iranian relations in accordance with the possibilities and requirements of the two countries' economies. Both countries' wish was also highlighted to expand their cooperation in the sphere of international relations, in the interests of their peoples, of the policy of peace, independent development and broad cooperation among nations.

While in the Iranian capital, First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, the head of the Romanian delegation, was received by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and held talks with the ministers of energy, commerce, oil, and heavy industry, and the head of the budget and planning organization. They helped identify further ways of expanding Romanian-Iranian economic cooperation, especially in the oil and petrochemical industries, in machine-building, metallurgy, mining, agriculture and silviculture, development of energy sources, research and personnel training, and agree on measures apt to intensify bilateral cooperation in those areas. Gheorghe Oprea visited the construction site of the Vafreghan dam, a major underway Romanian-Iranian joint project, and the industrial district of the town of Saveh.

Tehran Reportage

For Tehran reportage on the visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, see the Iran section of the 17 October South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PAKISTANI OIL MINISTER

AU131546 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1451 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/84 -- On Saturday, October 13, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Mohammad Assad Khan, Pakistani minister of oil and natural resources, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The Pakistani minister conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute on behalf of the Pakistani president, Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The Romanina head of state thanked for the salute and conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to the Pakistani president.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship established and developing between Romania and Pakistan as well as the wish to boost the two countries' cooperation to the benefit of the Romanian and Pakistani peoples, in the interest of the cause of world peace, security and understanding. In this context, the possibilities of manysided cooperation were highlighted. It was underscored that Romania and Pakistan could expand their cooperation, particularly as concerns the intensification of exploration and exploitation activities in oil, gas and mineral resources. In this respect, the possibility was examined of Romania's building new petrochemical units in Pakistan, to enable that country's better capitalization of its resources. The interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Ion M. Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister.

Pungan Meets Oil Minister

AU122143 Budapest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1984 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, met with Mohammad Assad Khan, minister of petroleum and natural resources of Pakistan, with whom he discussed the ways and means to translate into life the actions agreed upon during the recent Romanian-Pakistani meetings and talks, the possibilities to expand and diversify the bilateral goods exchanges.

CONSTANTIN, PREOTEASA MEETS SOVIET OFFICIAL

AU112109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/10/1984 -- Further developing and expanding the cooperation in production and the technical collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union in the fields of aeronautics made the object of talks conducted during an interview between Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, and V.A. Bolbot, deputy minister of the aircraft industry of the Soviet Union, on October 11. Petre Preoteasa, Romanian minister of the machine building industry, participated.

BROCK-LED SED DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 12 OCT

AU121506 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1247 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1984 -- A Socialist Unity Party of Germany delegation led by Fritz Brock, member of the SUPG Central Control Commission, head of the CC of the SUPG's Trade Union and Social Policy Section, swapped experience in Romania over October 8-12. Talks were held at the CC of the RCP, the GTUCR's [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, the Bucharest City and Timis County RCP Committees.

The guests saw round industrial and farm units, places of social and cultural interest in Bucharest and Timis County. At the end of their visit, the delegation were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

FOREIGN OFFICIALS VISIT TRADE FAIR, MEET LEADERS

Oprea Meets Yakutsk Official

AU122148 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1984 -- On Friday Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received V.I. Fydorov vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Soviet Republic of Yakutsk now in Romania to participate in the Bucharest International Trade Fair.

During the interview the sides pointed out the opportunities existing for further development of the Romanian-Soviet economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation and for further expanding and diversifying the bilateral trade of goods.

Oprea, Belgian Minister Talk

AU122145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1941 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received Marc Eyskens, minister of economic affairs of Belgium, now in Romania to attend the TIB [Bucharest International Fair] '84.

During the interview the joint wish was expressed to develop the bilateral collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest for the expansion and diversification of goods exchanges.

Dascalescu Meets CSSR's Lucan

AU172001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on October 17 Matej Lucan, deputy chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic now in Romania to attend the Bucharest International Fair '84.

During the interview, emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples and on the decisive role played in their development by the understandings and decisions reached during the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

They analyzed the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies for the further development and deepening of economic cooperation, for the amplification of technological and scientific collaboration and of commercial exchanges between Romania and Czechoslovakia, in the interests of both peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism. The interview was attended by Ioan Avram, first deputy prime minister.

Pungan, Oprea Talk With Veress

AU112114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/10/1984 -- On Monday, during an interview between Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, now in Romania to attend the Bucharest International Trade Fair, the sides evoked the good economic relations established between the two countries and pointed out their continuous amplification in the spirit of the understandings reached and decisions made during the summit Romanian-Hungarian interviews. The sides highlighted the joint wish to find new ways and means to expand and deepen the collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

The same day the guest minister had an interview with Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, approaching aspects related to further developing and diversifying the mutual deliveries of goods and expanding the cooperation and specialization in various productive branches as well as the collaboration on third markets.

Soviet Scientists End Visit

AU172101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1984 -- From October 9 to 16, a delegation of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences led by Academician A.M. Prokhorov, Nobel Prize winner, director of the Moscow Institute of General Physics, took part in the events occasioned by the U.S.S.R.'s participation in the Bucharest International Trade Fair.

Several working meetings and seminars brought together a delegation of Romanian scientists and the Soviet delegation to analyse the actual possibilities to develop and deepen Romanian-Soviet cooperation in lasers and quantum electronics in general for 1985 and the 1986-1990 five-year period. The scientific papers read by the heads of delegations disclosed the significant potential for theoretical and technological solutions of cooperation between the relevant institutes of the two countries.

The concrete aims and working plans of cooperation for the already stated period were agreed upon, as well as the measures that both sides should take to boost the efficiency of cooperation, especially by faster putting to production the findings of research so as to better cope with the two countries' demands for laser equipment and engineering laser plants. During their stay in Romania, the Soviet scientists' delegation visited research units in the fields of physics, chemistry, electrical engineering, electronics, scientific equipment construction.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO HUNGARIANS ON FLIGHT TO FRG

AU181242 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest

Flying over the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic, I take pleasure in extending warm comradely greetings and best wishes for good health and happiness to you, together with wishes for further successes in the activity carried out by your people, for the country's socioeconomic development, and wishes for successes in building the socialist society on the friendly and neighboring Hungarian soil.

I want to express my conviction that, through joint efforts, relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties will constantly develop in the interest of both peoples and the general cause of socialism, understanding, cooperation, and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA -- By presidential decree, Comrade Valeriu Georgescu was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Indonesia in place of Comrade Ion Cotot who was recalled. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Oct 84 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIC'S VISIT TO TURKEY

Djuranovic Toast 17 Oct

LD180919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2041 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Ankara, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the Yugoslav delegation who started their 3-day official visit to Turkey today. The following attended the dinner on the Yugoslav side: Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Redzep Dziha, SFRY ambassador to Turkey, and other Yugoslav officials. The dinner was also attended by members of the Turkish delegation, among whom were Vahit Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs as well as several government members and top Turkish officials. The dinner, in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency and the Yugoslav high-ranking officials, was held in a pleasant and friendly atmosphere. President Evren and President Djuranovic exchanged toasts during the dinner.

"For Yugoslavia and Turkey -- two Balkan countries, almost neighbors -- continuity in their relations is of crucial importance for the region, which has always been in the center of major world events," Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency stated, expressing his gratitutde for the cordial welcome and the warm words accorded him and the Yugoslav delegation.

Continuing his toast Djuranovic said:

"We, through the spirit of good-neighborliness, wish to take advantage of all opportunities accorded to us, and to contribute to a greater extent, through closer cooperation, to the further development of our relations and the building of better conditions in the Balkans. In recent years, I am pleased to stress, our cooperation in many spheres has been substantially promoted. However, we still have not made use of all important prospects for developing our economies. We have not taken advantage of their complementary nature, although it is in our common interest to do so. It is precisely for this reason that I will mention the efforts which should be continued so that we can develop higher forms of economic and industrial cooperation, joint investments, technology transfer, cooperation in the field of investments, and so forth. I think that we can and are duty-bound to monitor the trends of our time and its needs.

"Our peoples -- each under its own conditions, often conditions which are also interwoven -- continue to build a rich cultural and historical heritage. Familiarization with and sharing these expereinces and achievements are the point of constant contact and continued closeness between them.

"In this connection an important role is played by Turkish nationals in the SFRY and numerous emigrants of Yugoslav extraction living in Turkey who represent the most direct link between our peoples and a manifestation of their common existence."

Djuranovic then went on to stress that through their diversified cooperation and a strengthening of mutual trust, the SFRY and Turkey are making a concrete contribution to the detente process. Having pointed out that cooperation between countries of different internal systems and international positions promotes the principles of active coexistence, Djuranovic continued: "We share your concern over the complex and dangerous development of the international situation.

"Events happening in all corners of the world are a warning that the world is experiencing a most profound political and economic crisis. Besides the old hotbeds of crisis, new ones are constantly springing up. Interference in other countries affairs, pressures and overt and covert domination, rivalry between blocs and their arms race, the deep crisis affecting existing economic relations and the absence of global cooperation in development are racking our planet, causing general anxiety, but, at the same time, pressing governments and peoples to take actions in order to preserve peace and to solve the burning issues of the present time.

"All these dangerous phenomena are emerging, in a more exacerbated form, on our continent as well. Despite the extent of our concern we are still encouraged by the fact that the awareness of the need for joint action, which would again make detente the basic characteristic of relations between countries, is gaining ground. It is our duty not only to ourselves, but to Europe and the world, that detente again be established. Universal detente renders this action logical.

"Europe, where detente originated and where the military and political power of the blocs and the division they caused are most prominently evident, has the potential to prevent international relations returning to the state of cold war, to find the ways bring countries closer to one another and to achieve disarmament and security. Nonaligned Yugoslavia approaches the CSCE process as an irreplaceable process which would help the European peoples achieve these aims.

"Throughout history the region in which we live has been the arena of conflicts, primarily because of the influence and interference of outside factors. The peoples of the Balkans have to be vitally interested in peace and security if they want their creative abilities and material potentials used for the benefit of their own countries. Yugoslavia will continue to make an active contribution to the development of good-neighborliness and successful multilateral cooperation in our region. It will also participate fully in efforts to turn the Balkans into a true zone of peace, cooperation, security, and development, without nuclear arms or the use of force.

"In our nearest neighborhood -- the Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East -- focal points of crisis and military conflicts continue to be present. The only lasting and just solutions -- regardless of whether they are worked out by the international community or the directly involved countries -- are those which take into account the legitimate interests of each people and imply respect for these rights by others.

"With regard to the Middle East this implies the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, particularly from southern Lebanon, so that conditions are created for this long-suffering country to secure its unity and independence. It also implies the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to their own state, the participation of the PLO in all negotiations concerning the future of the people it represents, and the right of all the peoples of the region to safe and free development."

Ending his toast, Djuranovic stressed that the SFRY is making full contribution to the attempts to overcome the current state of tension in international relations and to finding solutions for the key problems burdening the world. Faithful to the original principles of nonalignment, it will continue this line.

Evren Toast

LD180842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2205 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Ankara, October 17 (TANJUG) -- Turkey and Yugoslavia believe that peace and stability in the Balkans concern all Balkans concern all Balkan countries and the world as a whole.

This assessment was put forward by Turkish President Kenan Evren and President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic in their toast at the dinner in Ankara this evening.

President Evren pointed to the close relations existing between Turkey and Yugoslavia, and said that his country strives to maintain good relations with all its neighbours and all countries in the world, on the basis of the principles of independence, respect of sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.

Yugoslavia and Turkey, as neighbours and friends, sincerely wish for an urgent termination of the fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq, the Turkish president pointed out.

The intransigent policy of Israel contributes most to perpetuation of the Middle East crisis, and, especially, to the situation in Lebanon, warned President Evren. He also referred to the problem of international terrorism, describing it as a "general, universal catastrophe" and a common threat directed against all countries.

President Evren used the occasion to again praise Yugoslavia for its efficiency in capturing and bringing to trial the Armenian terrorists who assassinated Turkish Ambassador in Belgrade Galip Balkar in March 1983.

Ankara Talks Conclude

LD182057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Ankara, 18 Oct (TANJUG) -- Talks ended this morning in Ankara between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, and their associates.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Redzep Dziha, SFRY ambassador to Turkey; and other Yugoslav officials; and on the Turkish side Foreign Minister Halefoglu, and other high-ranking officials and members of the government.

The chief topics of the official 2-day Yugoslav-Turkish talks in Ankara were bilateral cooperation, with particular emphasis on its economic aspect, international relations, reviving the detente process intra-Balkan cooperation and its intensification, and the state of affairs in critical flashpoints in the world, in particular in the Near East and the Arabian-Persian Gulf, and also further afield, on the international scale.

The two presidents conducted a separate lengthy and exhaustive conversation today, which was then continued with the participation of their associates. Halefoglu and Dizdarevic, the diplomatic chiefs of the two countries, also held preliminary separate talks.

It is reported that both sides assessed the talks as fruitful and as an important contribution not only to the development of friendly relations between the two countries, but also to cooperation in the Balkans. The need to strengthen bilateral relations, particularly in the economic sphere in higher forms, was stressed.

In the talks, the desire for cooperation between the two countries toward consolidating world peace particularly in the Near East was also emphasized.

This means, of course, the Iraq-Iran war and the crisis in the Near East. It has also been reported that relations between the superpowers were discussed, and that in this connection the need to revive detente and disarmament negotiations and to resolve the difficult economic situation in the world was noted. At the same time there was also discussion within this framework of the importance of the role played by the Nonaligned Movement in international events.

At president Evren's proposal the two presidents once again continued their talks and summarized relations between the two countries as a whole, with the need to expand these relations being specifically stressed. In this context it is reliably reported that they emphasized the need to exert efforts in order to realize the decisions of the recent meeting of the joint committee of the two countries, and that readiness was reiterated to realize and considerably increase economic cooperation and exchange. They were also in agreement on the need for a more dynamic and balanced approach to matters relating to increasing exchange, and establishing higher forms of technological and economic cooperation and joint representation in third markets.

The talks concluded were conducted in a constructive spirit and a friendly atmosphere, and both sides underscored that the two countries will continue to work toward strengthening mutual contacts, while fully respecting the existing differences in their social systems. It was underlined that there are no problems in Turkish-Yugoslav relations that could be hampered by such a trend.

It is expected that a joint statement will be issued in Ankara tomorrow about Veselin Djuranovic's visit to Turkey.

Departs Ankara for Istanbul

LD181823 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Ankara, Oct 18 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation on a three-day official visit to Turkey left Ankara this afternoon, Thursday, on a brief visit to Istanbul.

At Ankara airport, Djuranovic and the other Yugoslav officials were seen off with highest honours by Turkish President Kenan Evren and top-ranking Turkish officials.

Prior to leaving for the airport, Djuranovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation were guests at lunch given in their honour by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. The lunch was an opportunity for another exchange of views on the current international situation, developments in the region and inter-Balkan cooperation, particularly the strengthening of Yugoslav-Turkish bilateral trade.

According to schedule, President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Veselin Djuranovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation will spend the day tomorrow in informal talks with Istanbul officials and in touring the most important cultural and historical landmarks of the ancient city in the Bosphorus.

Djuranovic Feted in Istanbul

LD182242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Istanbul, Oct 18 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation this evening, Thursday, arrived in Istanbul where they were accorded a reception with highest honors.

At Istanbul airport, Djuranovic was welcomed by Istanbul Mayor Ayaz and Commander of the Turkish First Army Division Gen. Turumtay. Djuranovic arrived in Istanbul accompanied by Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu.

Minister Halefoglu gave dinner in honor of the president of the Yugoslav state Presidency. The atmosphere at the dinner was pleasant and friendly. Djuranovic is tomorrow to tour the landmarks of Istanbul and is expected to return to Yugoslavia tomorrow afternoon.

USSR'S GRISHIN CONTINUES VISIT TO BELGRADE

Talks With Mikulic

LD181411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Oct (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, SFRY Presidency member, today received Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom who is visiting the SFRY at the invitation of the Belgrade City Conference.

During a cordial and friendly conversation they noted with pleasure that cooperation between the two countries and between the LCY and CPSU is developing positively in all spheres. The two sides also expressed interest in further expanding and enriching relations based on already known principles. In this connection they laid stress on the importance of holding regular contacts and meetings between representatives of the two countries. Their conversation also dwelt on questions connected with the current international situation and they laid stress on the need to exert fresh efforts to preserve peace, security and social progress in the world.

The meeting was also attended on the Yugoslav side by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Belgrade City Conference, and on the Soviet side by Yuriy Prokofyev, first secretary of the Kuybyshev Raykom; other members of the Soviet delegation; and Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to Belgrade.

Visits Agricultural Combine

LD182347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Oct (TANJUG) -- Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who is visiting Belgrade with members of a delegation in connection with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the capital's liberation, paid a visit today to the Belgrade Agricultural Combine (PKB).

Accompanied by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Belgrade City LC Committee, and Milojko Veljovic, chairman of the PKB management committee, and their associates, the guests went around the Frikom frozen food industry and the standard dairy, and were briefed on their production.

In ensuing talks there was mainly discussion of the cooperation to date between the PKB and USSR work organizations, and the two sides expressed the desire for an expansion of this very successful cooperation. Particular attention was paid to the Kuban agro-complex project, which the PKB, in cooperation with a number of other Yugoslav enterprises, is to build in Krasnodar Oblast of the RSFSR. Representatives of the combine expressed readiness to help build a similar combine in the environs of Moscow which would, like the PKB, supply Muscovites.

Viktor Grishin very favorably assessed the PKB's business results and the concept of PKB's development, stressing the valuable experience for both the SFRY and USSR.

Assesses Cooperation in Address

LD191005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0911 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 19 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee Viktor Grishin, who is visiting Yugoslavia as guest of the League of Communists of Belgrade City Committee, addressed members of the Belgrade political active yesterday evening, Thursday.

Grishin stated the Soviet peoples' high appreciation of the contribution of the Yugoslav peoples to the common struggle against and victory over fascism, a struggle in which they took part from the very outbreak of the war. Grishin highly assessed cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, cooperation based on the well-known principles defined in documents signed during top-level meetings.

SUNDIC ON SIGNIFICANCE OF CHERNENKO INTERVIEW

LD182336 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko on relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The interview granted by the Soviet leader to THE WASHINGTON POST has been used as a basis for a commentary on superpower relations. Here is Milika Sundic:

The interview which Konstantin Chernenko granted to THE WASHINGTON POST had borne out what for some time now has been a subject of speculations, i.e. that certain progress in Soviet-U.S. relations has been made if only in that both superpowers have realized that the road which they have hitherto pursued does not lead to the desired goal. The Soviet Union adheres to its previous attitude that the United States bears the responsibility for the arms race and continues to dream about achieving military advantage over the Soviet Union but that, regardless of it all and with a bit more goodwill on the part of the United States, conditions exist for ending the 4-year long state of confrontation.

Washington is called upon to accept at least some of the numerous Soviet proposals or to show that it is willing to discuss them. Although adhering to the stand that only the Soviet proposals regarding the current international situation offer a way out of the existing crisis Chernenko did not suggest once that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to do some adjusting if the United States came up with a new and encouraging initiative.

Proceeding from the belief that Reagan will most probably be reelected president of the United States, Moscow gives the impression that it is preparing grounds for resuming the dialogue with Washington.

It is also openly calling upon President Reagan himself to take on the obligation, even before presidential elections, to take steps in this direction. The very fact that Chernenko granted an interview to THE WASHINGTON POST illustrates that the Soviet Union is anxious to resume the dialogue with the United States and to bring about detente in the two countries' relations.

Chernenko's interview is also interesting in that every word he said was carefully measured and in that the impression was created that it was not the whole of the message the Soviet Union wanted to get over to the other superpower at this moment. Although the Soviet leader did not come up with anything new, the significance of his interview should not be judged by this fact. If suffices that the interview contains a call for a dialogue and is permeated with the conviction that dialogue between the two countries is possible.

However, the question, of where to start, still remains. True, if one takes into account the Reagan-Gromyko meeting in the White House and Chernenko's interview to THE WASHINGTON POST it could be said that one step in this direction has already been made. The next step could be expected in the first months of next year but only on the assumption that both superpowers invest equal efforts.

The present state of the Soviet-U.S. relations has reached the stage when no swift reversals can be expected. However, the exacerbation of the existing state of confrontation cannot go on indefinitely without exposing the two superpowers and the world as a whole to the threat of war. This is definitely something neither of the superpowers wants to happen despite all the things that separate them and the fact that their behavior has not done much to prevent a possible confrontation with each other.

ARMY MEMBER CALLS ON LCY CC TO SET EXAMPLE

AU181510 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 84 p 3

[From a report by "a team of BORBA reporters" on the discussion at the 14th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 16 October]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] personnel this year again endeavored to make the greatest possible contribution to the implementation of the aims and tasks of the stabilization policy, [LCY Central Committee member] Metodije Stefanovski pointed out. Thanks to the measures taken and to the responsible involvement of army personnel, the process of combat-readiness building in the YPA has not been seriously jeopardized, and the plan to equip our Armed Forces with armaments and military equipment is being realized without many exceptions.

The YPA Communists are united in their conviction that a quicker self-managing integration of our economy at the Yugoslav level is one of the key prerequisites for its successful operation and its joining in the processes that the modern technical and technological revolution in the world is bringing.

The present moment requires concrete programs and action because Communists and working people are fed up with the descriptions of the well-known situation and with a mere listing of our desires with no direct indication of the causes and those responsible, and without efficacious measures being undertaken.

In this respect, this Central Committee and its Presidium must set an example. It is necessary that the obligations and responsibilities of all LC organs be clearly defined, for without it we cannot ensure the desired efficiency and responsibility in accomplishing such numerous and complex tasks.

We must bear in mind that irresponsibility and the frequent citing of disunity in the LC leaderships and of resistance to the implementation of the economic stabilization program, without naming names, causes a feeling of powerlessness and weakens confidence in the strength of the LCY.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND

LD151033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0921 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, left Belgrade this morning for a friendly working visit to the Armed Forces of Switzerland. During his visit to this friendly country Col Gen Gracanin will visit some units and institutions of its Armed Forces and will discuss with his hosts further promotion of relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two countries.

At Batajnica airport Col Gen Gracanin and members of his delegation were seen off by Lieutenant Colonel Generals Pavel Suc and Anton Tus, Rear Admiral Milun Nikolic, and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Alfred Hohl, Swiss ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also present at the airport to see the delegation off.

POLISH DEFENSE LEAGUE DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD160545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Polish League for National Defense, led by Lt Gen Zygmunt Huszcza, has arrived for an official and friendly visit to the Yugoslav popular technology organization. During its week-long stay in Yugoslavia the delegation will visit Kragujevac, Paracin, Skopje, Prilep, Bitola, and Ohrid, in addition to Belgrade, and will have talks with its hosts about expanding cooperation, especially with those organizations which by virtue of their activity contribute to the strengthening of the national defense and social self-protection system.

CALOVSKI ATTENDS PANAMANIAN INAUGURATION

LD131356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Panama City, Oct 13 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic has stated Yugoslavia's support to the action of the Contadora Group in which Panama plays a prominent role.

The above is stated in Djuranovic's message to new Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, which relates to the international situation and the role and activity of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries. The message was conveyed by Yugoslav Secretary for Information Mitko Calovski who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the inauguration of the new Panamanian president.

During his visit to Panama, Calovski met with Costa Rican President Alberto Monge, Peruvian Premier Sandro Mariategui, ministers of the Contadora Group of countries, Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and other figures.

TRADE WITH ROMANIA: IMPORTS HIGHER THAN EXPORTS

LD172318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 17 (TANJUG) -- By the end of the year, Yugoslav-Romanian trade is expected to reach a total of 260 million dollars or the same as in 1983.

The above estimate was given by Yugoslav chamber of the economy Romanian section members today, Wednesday. Raw and semi-manufactures account for 98 percent of Yugoslav-Romanian trade.

Yugoslav imports from Romania are higher than its exports. It imports oil, fertilizer, alkali and synthetic rubber from Romania. Romania imports ethylene, coking coal, bauxite, bydrated alumina and iron and steel products such as rails and sheet metal from Yugoslavia.

In the coming year, it was stated, besides the existing seven at least three cooperation and specialization contracts are expected to be concluded. Talks on some 20 projects on long-term industrial cooperation in the metal, agricultural, electronic and transport industry are currently underway.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES NATIONALITY FLAGS

LD191001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1923 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Oct (TANJUG) -- Whether the use of nationality flags should be regulated by a federal law or by an agreement between the republics and provinces -- with or without the involvement of the federation -- remains an unanswered question. During today's second debate on this subject delegates of the Sociopolitical Relations Committee of the SFRY Assembly called for an expanded working group of the Federal Chamber to discuss once again the sort of documents which would be used to regulate the use of nationality flags. The SAWPY Federal Conference as well as the Legislative-Legal Commission of the SFRY Assembly should also voice their opinion on this subject.

This was the only outstanding issue of today's discussion. The delegates were unanimous in their view that the use of national flags should be regulated in a uniform way and that the law or the agreement to regulate their use should also lay down the form, content, and some other aspects of the uses of these flags. Doubtless such a flag should also include symbols of territorial integrity and SFRY sovereignty. The regularized use and appearance of nationality flags does not imply limiting the rights and equality of the nationalities living in the SFRY, it was stressed.

This conclusion ended several hours of debate which was conducted by this committee. The delegates clearly stressed that they accept the initiative put forward by the Assembly of the SR of Serbia that this question should be legally regularized and stated that this is of vital interest for all the nationalities living in the SFRY. According to Hisen Ramadani, the Serbian Assembly's initiative should not only be accepted but also welcomed. He came out against the idea that totally new nationality flags should be adopted since they would represent an artificial creation. What should be done, however, Ramadani thinks, is to add elements to the existing flags such as the Yugoslav national flag -- the tricolor -- or some other symbol which would point to the togetherness of our people. These flags should always be used in conjunction with the flag of the SFRY.

Zvonko Spoljar, whose proposal was accepted by the committee as the conclusion of the session, warned that we must dispel any fear that the regulations concerning nationality flags would imply limiting the rights of the nationalities and must emphasize that it is in the interest of the nationalities that their equality be consolidated. According to Aslan Fazlija, the law or the agreement which would regulate the use of nationality flags should not include details about the appearance of a flag. The flag should correspond with the wishes of the nationality. He also objected to inconsistent attitudes towards individual nations and nationalities and warned of the tendency to use the words national minority when what is meant is nationality.

Ljubo Prljeta, representative of the Federal Committee for Legislation, said that neither the Federal Executive Council nor his committee had been called upon to voice their opinion on this but that he was aware of an unofficial attitude that the form and content of nationality flags should indicate their unity with the SFRY. He also said that if it was assessed that this issue was of general social interest, it should be regularized by a social contract.

MONTENEGRO LC PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION 17 OCT

LD181731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Titograd, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- The attitudes of pragmatism and practicism in party activity constitute the biggest obstacle for a systematic, intensified and meaningful ideotheoretical action of the LC in our topical, complex social reality. This assessment was expressed at the session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, which agreed today on specific duties and tasks devolving upon the Communists in the implementation of the stands adopted by the LCY Central Committee Presidium regarding the need to strengthen the ideological activity of party organizations, organs and membership.

While the LC, as Svetozar Durutovic put it, is preoccupied with everyday affairs others are assuming the ideological initiative. It has been suggested that the party should concern itself with economic stabilization since, allegedly, it is the party itself which is responsible for the bad economic situation, while all the subtle affairs of thought, culture, knowledge and historiography should be left to those who are qualified to do it. This attitude, he stressed, should be decisively rejected. In those environments where it has succumbed to the temptations of such "recommendations" the LC has lost is vanguard characteristics and has allowed others to take the initiative in ideopolitical activity.

The LC should neither succumb to the practice of discussing trivial issues nor burden itself only with the work on ideological strategy. It should work on these issues concurrently, Svetozar Durutovic stressed, noting that economic and ideological stabilization are an integral process.

Although the objective of today's debate at the session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium is not to shed more light on the ideopolitical situation in Montenegro and the LC since, according to Vidoje Zarkovic, more thorough preparations are needed for this and the next few months will be devoted to this, a series of questions has been raised on whose basis the situation in this sphere can be essentially outlined. It has been generally agreed and demanded that activity on the ideological front be intensified, not only because of the increasingly conspicuous activity of various antisocialist and antiself-management forces but also because of certain ideological dilemmas prevailing both in a section of the party membership and among working people and citizens, and which are causing difficulties and contradictions in our present social reality.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, stressed that it is thus necessary for party organs, right up to the top, to organize themselves in a better way in order to achieve more efficient ideological activity.

There is a need for the ideological front to be more courageously widened, Matija Novosel said, and not to wait mainly for party organs and officials to issue their stands on a question, manifestation or event. Speaking about manifestations of nationalism in Montenegro, Novosel emphasized that for various reasons nationalists from the ranks of all nations and nationalities wave the old flags and put forward old ideas and aspirations, sometimes openly and sometimes covertly.

According to Andjelko Kovacevic, the most pressing ideological problem today lies in the increasing weakening of the material basis of socialist self-management and in the fact that the course of social relations development is not consistently proceeding along the line of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. This, as he put it, is the broadest basis from which all other ideological problems arise. Out of all nationalisms, Kovacevic stressed, the most dangerous is economic nationalism. He also called for more exact analyses of pronouncements made by certain individuals from some public platforms in Montenegro. He also pointed to the fact that some individuals, sons of former Chetniks, have been saying openly how proud they are of their fathers. He also said that manifestations of petit bourgeois mentality are on the increase as well as more fighting activity of the clergy of all three denominations. According to Kovacevic, the reaction to some unacceptable pronouncements, such as that which states that Perast is the sunniest town in southern Dalmatia -- and we are dealing here with a manifestation of nationalism and not with a lack of knowledge of geography -- is either slow or completely absent.

The LC Central Committee Presidium agreed that the planned sessions of the Central Committee and other party bodies should be brought forward so that some ideopolitical and social issues can be discussed as soon as possible.

'HOSTILE ACTIVITIES' DETECTION MORE DIFFICULT

AU181707 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croation 15 Oct 84 p 8

[M. Duric report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, October [no date as received] -- A 2-day conference of public prosecutors of Bosnia-Hercegovina held at Neum assessed that the harmful consequences inflicted on the society by various forms of economic and other crimes are enormous. The procedure from detection to conviction is swift and efficient in all acts against the foundations of the socialist self-managing social system and against security, it was said. The number of criminal acts in this field is negligible: Last year it amounted to only 0.36 percent of overall crimes.

The detection of certain forms of hostile activities has become more difficult, because the enemies are beginning to use our democratic institutions, by presenting their views and opinions at various gatherings as an allegedly critical contribution to our reality, while in fact trying in this way to denigrate what has been achieved, to sow doubts in the system, and to behave toward the system in a vile and destructive way.

It was stressed at the conference that these new moves in enemy infiltration will not be allowed and will be sharply reacted against. At the same time it was said that the enemies will not be looked for where they do not exist, and that nobody will be proclaimed an enemy unless he really is one. The gathering at Neum particularly pointed to the pronounced increase in economic crimes. It was said that the course of legal proceedings runs in some cases against all expections, which provokes justified questions and dissatisfaction among citizens.